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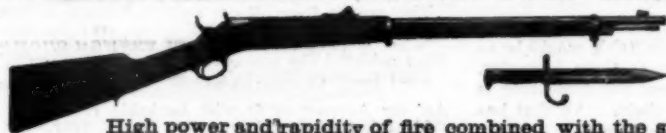
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STOP THE SPANISH TORPEDO BOATS.

The "Army and Navy Journal" was born in a period of war, and inherits the traditions of service. Hence we realize, much better than some others, what war means, and what responsibility rests upon those who needlessly provoke it.

We have felt constrained in view of facts within our knowledge to hold ourselves in reserve heretofore on the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. Now that the Court investigating the loss of the Maine has reached its conclusions we feel at liberty to speak, without waiting for the actual publication of the findings.

Whatever these findings may be they cannot affect a condition of things which calls for action on our part altogether aside from the loss of a United States vessel in Cuban waters. This condition is fully set forth in the extracts which follow from private letters written by an officer of our Navy who speaks with the authority of a thorough knowledge of his subject.

Though these letters were not written with any idea that they would appear in print, we violate no confidence in giving them here, as we do so with the full consent of their recipient, who believes that a useful purpose will be served by their appearance just at this time.

We wish to call marked attention to what this officer says on the subject of the torpedo vessels now at the Canary Islands. These vessels should not be suffered to cross the Atlantic. The proposition to send them here is a distinct act of war, and should be treated as such. We have a perfect right to strengthen our much neglected coast defenses; to buy new ships to replace the Maine, and to strengthen the old ones; to purchase and store away munitions of war, and in all possible ways to equip ourselves for battle. England and France are doing the same; Russia, Germany and Japan. Why not we? We have a further right to gather as many vessels as we think proper in American waters. None of these acts can be considered acts of aggression against a friendly power.

Spain has an equal right to do all the things we have enumerated without protest from us. But to send across the Atlantic vessels that can serve no purpose except to war upon us is quite a different matter. They should be stopped at all hazards. If they cross the ocean the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon those who show themselves too timid for emergencies and their responsibility will not be forgotten. It may be logically within the right of Spain to send these vessels here, but war does not deal with logic. It knows only facts. The law of defense demands that we should resent an act which the common sense of the world will justify us in treating as a menace to us.

Proper vessels should be sent to sea with sealed orders under the command of the boldest officers we have on our Navy list; those who have not yet reached the age of undue caution, whatever that age in a particular instance may be. Their commanders should be given full power to act according to their discretion in certain contingencies, and they should have full assurance from the Administration that whatever they may do in the exercise of this discretion will be approved.

As for the country there need be no fear. Its patience is already strained to the breaking point, and bold action on the part of any Navy officer that leads to success will write his name beside that of Farragut, Cushing and Winslow. Rash will be the man who dares to face the storm of approval that will welcome the hero home.

Spain should then be informed that the question of war or peace is with her, and that the attempt to reinforce her squadron with vessels designed only for an attack upon us will be accepted as a declaration of war. Leave the rest to the officers who sail armed with instructions to risk everything to prevent the torpedo boats from reaching American waters. At sea these torpedo boats will be comparatively helpless; once across the ocean they will be formidable.

We have no war of aggression to wage against Spain. We ask nothing of her that we do not ask in the name of universal humanity. Whatever we ask should be asked in a way that will command attention, and not in the timid tones of the suppliant. And above all we should leave wholly outside of the discussion the interests of the money changers and the bond sellers. It is with the great American people that we have to deal and not with Wall street. The People are sound to the core, as will be seen when the rotten shell of selfish ease and sordid interest is once stripped away.

This article was in type before the receipt of the news that Spain had ordered her torpedo flotilla to Porto Rico. The announcement of that fact only adds emphasis to what we have written. With Patrick Henry we may say: "I know of but one lamp by which my feet may be guided, and that is the lamp of experience." And with Henry we may add, in considering Spanish preparations for war: "They are meant for us; they can be meant for no other. It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace; the war has actually begun."

Here are the letters referred to:

"Havana, March 12.

"We ought to put a stop to the state of affairs here. Spain should be sent out of the island; have put off action much too long, to my idea. The great trouble has been these wretched money dealers whom the slightest talk of war scares to death lest they lose a dollar or so. No country is in a healthy condition which is led in such a way."

"Havana, March 14.

"I do not see how it is possible for us to withhold our interference. It is well enough to talk about this island's belonging to another country, and that we have no right—that we ought to leave Spain to settle the matter in her own way. But her way is a way of desolation. We got up a great hubbub about Armenian atrocities. They didn't hold a candle to what has happened here. In the last fifteen or eighteen months (I was told fifteen but I put in the eighteen) 450,000 people have been buried within the Spanish lines in consecrated ground (this is the Bishop of Havana's report; everybody says that he is an excellent man); 200,000 left the lines and are with the insurgents (i. e., those who survived). It is but reasonable to suppose that at least 50,000 have died who have not been reported, and it is estimated that half of those who joined the insurgents are dead. We thus have 600,000 people out of 1,500,000 who have disappeared in this period, and the most of these have died of starvation or the effects of want of food. There is nothing like it that I know of in the history of modern times. The island is simply being made an uninhabited desert. At Matanzas, which had 50,000 population and is now estimated to have 30,000, but forty miles from here, our officers saw four dead lying in the street; dead of starvation. It is estimated that in the district of Matanzas they are dying at the rate of 1,200 a day. These are not rumors or exaggerations; they are stern, melancholy facts. If this is not a case for interference by a Christian power, there never was one. I say nothing of the commercial interests of our own people, which are ruined. I am looking only at the humanitarian side. Twenty times as many people here are dying per thousand as are dying in any ordinary place or country, i. e., the death rate is twenty-fold what it is at home."

"Havana, March 16.

"Your plan of Cuba's paying for its independence I don't like. Spain has killed off so much of the population, there is none left to pay. There are not more than 800,000 left out of the 1,700,000. I don't understand this scary state of mind which so many seem to be in about war. All this sort of thing sounds too much like the war of 1897 in 'Puck' some years ago, when Wanamaker being President, and the Army after getting as far as Maine towards an invasion of Canada, struck until a bill should be passed pensioning them all. Wherein, Wanamaker stepped in and bought off England, and triumphantly exhibited a saving of \$200,000,000 over the pensions they would have had to pay. There are many things cheaper than war, there are many things cheaper than good food, good clothes, good education—but they are all better than a niggardly over-saving life which stunts the mind and soul. I am not preaching war for war's sake, but we ought to take the right sort of stand in this question, and if war come accept it as part of the price for doing right. We are in a position to finish up the thing in ten days if we were to undertake it now. It is hard to say what we would do with the starved wretches of the island. I do not want to see these West India Islands taken in so they might finally become States, but certainly Cuba can't stand alone for some time to come. Something has to be done! And that by us. That much is clear to anyone who knows anything of the subject. What and when, I shall leave to others to say; but things can't go on much longer this way. The Spaniards occupied the Antilles and killed all the Indians who occupied these islands in hundreds of thousands. Cuba grew and prospered, and now they are killing the existing crop of people, already more than half extinguished. To call those Jingoos who want to put a stop to this inhumanity shows either want of sense, entire want of knowledge, or an utterly inhuman heart."

"I would tell Spain that the instant she attempts to reinforce her squadron over here it is war, and leave the burden with her. She has got to get out of Cuba; that is beyond question. The only thing is to force her hand."

"But I can't understand the cowardice which seems to have possessed the whole United States public. They talk about European assistance and so on; stocks go down; and everybody seems to talk of the blockade of New York, and that sort of thing."

"A war with Spain is a war with a pigmy. If to-day war were declared, all we would have to do would be to get up anchor and go over and take Cuba instantly, without the loss of a ship or a man; our force here is so enormously more powerful than theirs. All that has to be done to reduce Havana is to blockade it for a couple of weeks. Every bit of their food has to be imported. I would make the strengthening of their fleet by torpedo boats a casus belli, and thus keep their force where it is. I am entirely opposed to this purchase of ships abroad, as we have enough and to spare for such work as this."

"The Spanish seem to have now got a considerable portion of their Navy here in the shape of the Alfonso XII, the Vizcaya and the Oquendo. The two last seem to be fine ships, something like the Blake; but if war occurs, the sending them here simply means their surrender to us, as they would be overpowered four to one. Nothing is more absurd than the going up and down stocks on these war rumors. How could a Spanish war affect commerce or anything else? One broker from Chicago at Key West said: 'But wouldn't they interrupt trade out of New York?' I said, 'You might as well talk of interrupting trade out of Chicago. Spain has no base where to coal, no ships. She can no more attack us than can Cochín China.'"

"There is no use in dilly-dallying any longer with this business. The Spaniards are a most pleasant and charming people in many ways, but they are out of date. They have all the cruelty of character of the Middle Ages. I don't suppose they are conscious of their badness; it is merely a part of them and they can't help it."

CORPORAL CLOVER'S REPORT.

While holdin' down a keg of nails in ol' Si Watson's store,

A list'nin' to the naybors talk an' blow,
I heerd the durndest nonsense that warnt never heerd before,

'Bout war, an' guns, an' men, an' ships, an' so.
Sol Bowersox, the Kurrener, an' leader of the band,
He sez we haint prepared to fight at all;
That our Army and our Navy aint worth a pinch of sand,

That we haint no Grants nor Farraguts to call.

An' 'Zekel Jones, the squire, sez McKinley haint no good,

That he hain the grit to tackle little Spain;
That Lincun would have licked her as France and England would,

'Fore this, for blowin' up the gallant Maine.
An' Peter Slope, an' Ezra Digga, an' Adam Spindle said,

That we haint no ships, no money, guns, nor men,
That the Porters, Sheridans, an' Mendes, an' Cushin's all were dead,

An' we wouldn't see the likes of 'em agen.

I kep holdin' down my nail keg an' holdin' of my jaws,
Jest a list'nin' an' a thinkin' as I smoked,
Till their talk of admirals, generals, of fightin' an' of wars,

Kept a ranklin' till at last I was provoked.
So I reports in these same words: "Abe Lincun was a man

Who done his dooty well an' nobly too;
But to say there warnt no other to have carried out our plan,

Is a trifle disrespekful an' untrue.

He'd held his own at splittin' rails, beat Douglas in debate,

He'd a local reputation at the bar;
He'd served a term in Congress where his record was first-rate,

But he'd never bucked agen a civil war.
Bill Sherman was a banker in Frisco at the time,
And Grant was in Galena mashin' tan;

At an outpost, scarcely heerd of in flesh, or prose or rhyme,
Was a youngster—Lieutenant Sheridan.

But where were these, an' others, when the call for men was made?

In the front rank with their sabres gleamin' bright;
An' we've plenty jest as valyant who are slumberin' in the shade,

Whose flood tide on to fortune is a fight.
The war made Lincun, Grant, an' 'Phil', an' Sherman, Cushin', Foote,

'Twas their chance to show the genius they possessed;
'Twas the country's opportunity for extractin' the square root,

An' history shows us how they stood the test.

But to-day we're better fitted than we ever were before,
In ships, in men, an' guns, an' cash, an' skill;

McKinley is a soldier who has heard the thunders roar,
An' Alger charged the legions 'round Culp's Hill.
Miles's record in those four red years is one that's hard to beat,

There's little left of war for him to learn;
An' when we come to Merritt, why, darn your triflin' meat,

'Twas to Wesley Merritt Sheridan did turn.

From Ball's Bluff to Appomattox his sabre was not sheathed,
An' he's whipped the Sioux an' Cheyennes on the plains;

When we have leaders waitin', already laurel-wreathed,
'Tis not to talk of lack of nerve an' brains.

We've Farraguts an' Porters too, in deeds as well as name,
The roster of our Navy shows us that;

Brave Sigabee's course that awful night won from the world acclaim,
An' he hid his wish to giv' 'em tit for tat.

But he showed the world Columbia's sons know how to do an' dare,
When treachery wrecked his ship, an' guns, an' crew;

An' I'd be the last to blame him, 'mid that acene of wild despair,
Had he done what he was anxious most to do.

There hain't no cause to worry, we've brave men good an' true,
There haint no North, nor South, nor Blue, nor Gray,

They're blended like together in the ol' Red-White-an'-Blue,
That waves from all our staffs an' masts to-day.

An' as I pass beneath it an' recall that Spanish mine,
What wonder that I feel the thrill agen?
That pricklin'-like sensashun, more subtle than ol' wine,
That followed Merritt's order—"Go in, men!"

An' my Arizona outfit with buckskin reinforced,
My thimble-belt an' campaign hat of gray,

Are as ready for the service as in days when trails I coursed,
With Skimensin an' Deltehey for my prey.

This may be 'yellow' talkin', but I haint spoke onct before,
An' I've listened to a powerful lot of rot;

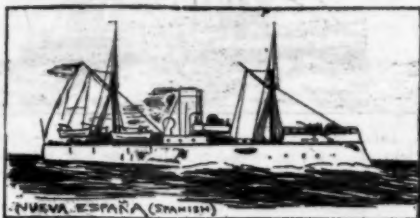
I'm obleeged for your attentshun, an' I shant say any more,
But if I were chef, I'd brew a Spanish pot."

EDWD. L. KEYES.

A correspondent calls our attention to accidents to naval vessels later than those recorded in the list published in the "Journal" of March 12, which was brought down only to 1879. They include the following: Despatch ran ashore on Assiteague Shoals, sixty miles from Cape Charles, Oct. 10, 1892. The officers and crew were all saved, with their clothing. Kearsarge, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2, 1894. Officers and crew were all saved. Tallapoosa, sunk on Aug. 21, 1894, four miles east of East Chop light, near Ward Hall, Mass., by collision with three-master schooner James S. Lowell.

VESSELS OF UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

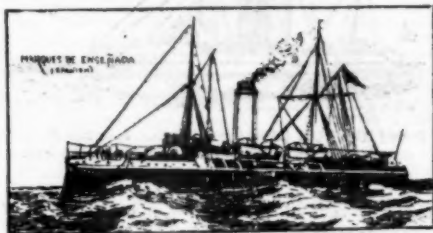
Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have just issued a work which should be in active demand now that so much curiosity has been awakened concerning naval armaments. It is by Fred T. Jane, of London, and is entitled "All the World's Fighting Ships." It is illustrated with portraits of over 1,000 warships, with notes and other useful statistics; also plans of all ships carrying vertical armor. The explanatory letter press accompanying the illustrations is in English, French, German and Italian. The purpose of the work is to supply details of warships that are not included in other naval annuals and have generally been confined to confidential books. Vessels of the same nationality that resemble each other are brought together; distinguishable differences between sister ships being noted. The illustrations are too small to show details though they



(T.) NUEVA ESPAÑA (1889.) MARTIN ALONZO PINZON (1889). YANEZ PINZON (1891). L. : 190 ft. — 58 m. Guns: 2e + 4*. Armor: 0. Sea speed: 12 kts.

sufficiently reveal the main characteristics of the several vessels.

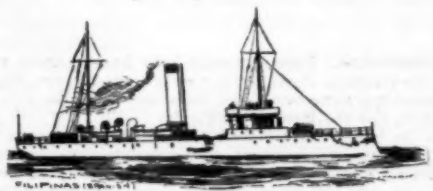
Mr. Jane makes the following comparison of the fighting vessels of Spain and the United States: Of first-class, all large modern ironclads, Spain has none and the United States four; second-class, double-turreted monitors, Spain has none and the United States six. Modern armored cruisers, Spain, 6, and the United States, 2. Single-turreted monitors, Spain has none and the United States thirteen. Heavily armored protected cruisers, Spain has none and the United States three. Protected cruisers with medium armament, Spain has two and the United States nine. Lightly armored protected cruisers, Spain has three and the United States five. Old cruisers, or vessels with little or no protection, Spain



(IV.) MARQUES DE LA ENSENADA (1890) L. : 185 ft. — 56.5 m. Guns: 4e + 2*. Armor: prot. Sea speed: 12 kts.

has three and the United States five. Other ships of very slight fighting value, Spain has nine and the United States five. Rams, Spain has none, and the United States one, the Katahdin. Torpedo depot ships, catchers, destroyers, etc., Spain has thirteen and the United States none. Footing up the aggregate it will be seen that according to Mr. Jane, Spain has 36 vessels in her navy and the United States 53.

As to the speed of the vessels in the navies of Spain and the United States, Mr. Jane gives the following data: Spain has four torpedo boat destroyers, with 25 knots speed; one vessel of 20 knots, one of 18 knots, one of 17½ knots, one of 17 knots, seven of 15 knots, four of 13½ knots, seven of 12 knots, one of 10 knots, three of 9 knots, six of 8 knots, and three vessels with speed not recorded. The United States has one vessel of 20 knots,

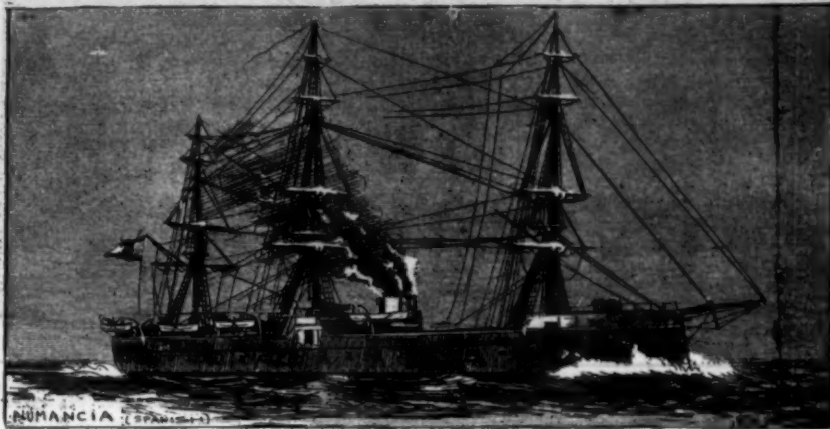


(T.) FILIPINAS (1892). L. : 233 ft. — 71 m. Guns: 2e* + 4* + 2t. Armor: 0. Sea speed: 15 kts.

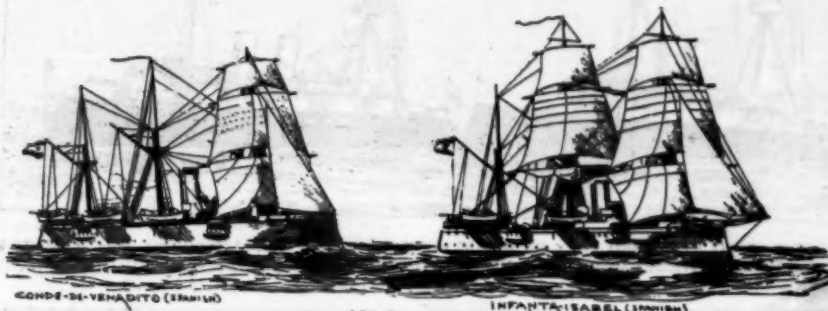
two of 19 knots, three of 18½ knots, two of 18 knots, one of 17 knots, three of 16½ knots, one of 16 knots, four of 15 knots, one of 14½ knots, six of 14 knots, two or 13 knots, one of 12½ knots, five of 12 knots, two of 11 knots, three of 10 knots, one of 9½ knots, one of 8 knots, and thirteen of 4 knots, the latter being old monitors.

By the courtesy of the publishers we are permitted to reproduce the portraits that follow of the vessels belonging to the Navy of Spain. In the description accompanying them, T indicates torpedo depot ships, catchers, destroyers;

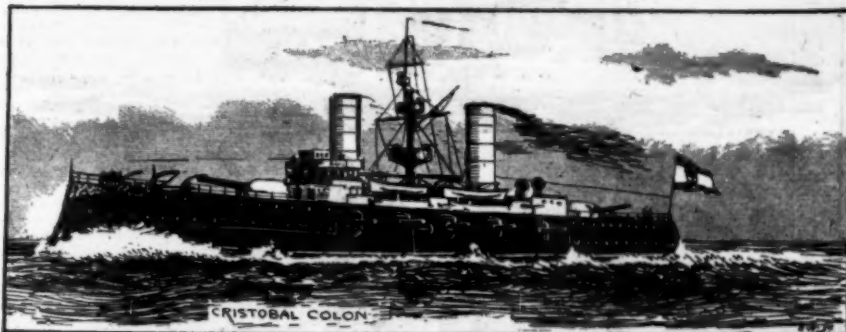
- I. 1st class large modern ironclads.
- II. Modern armored cruisers.
- III. Protected cruisers with medium armament.
- IV. Light armored protected cruisers.
- V. Old cruisers, or cruisers with little or no protection.
- VI. Other ships of very slight fighting value.



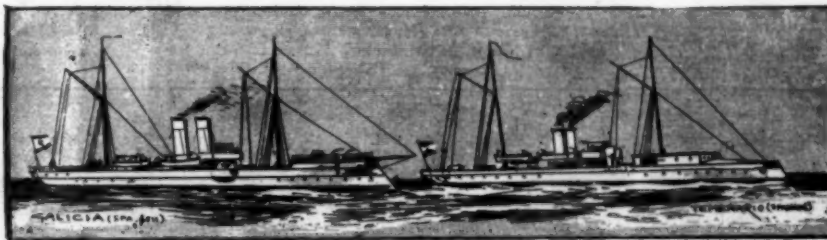
(V.) NUMANCIA (1863) (remodeled at La Seyne, 1898). L. : 314 ft. — 95.5 m. Guns: 4d* + 11e* + 8*. Armor: e. Sea speed: 10 kts.



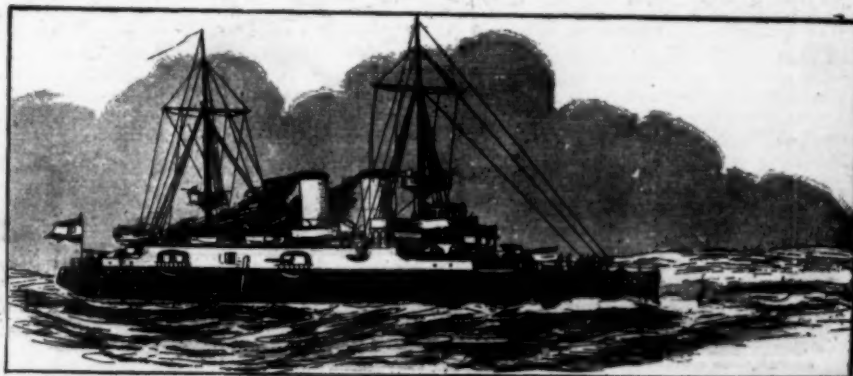
(VI.) INFANTA ISABEL (1885) and ISABEL II. (1886) and VELASCO (1881 Blackwall); CONDE DE VENADITO (1888) and DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA (1887) and DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA (1887). L. : 210 ft. — 64 m. Guns: 4e + 4*. Armor: 0. Sea speed, 8 kts.



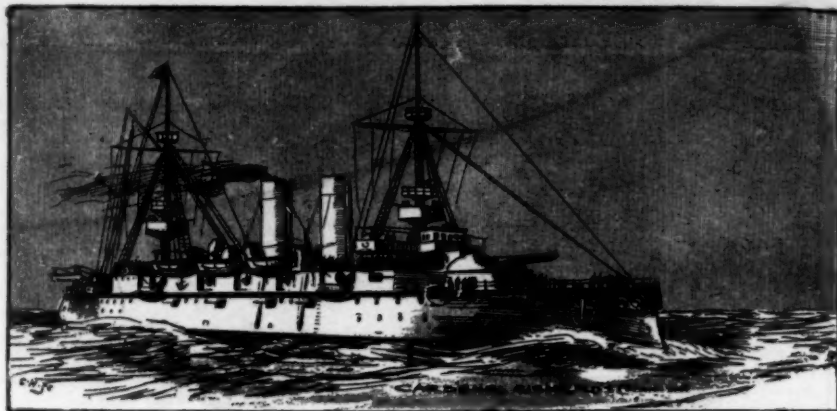
(II.) CHRISTOBOL COLON (1896 Sestri Ponente). L. : 2b + 10d* + 6e* + 10*. Armor: c. Sea speed: 17.5 kts.



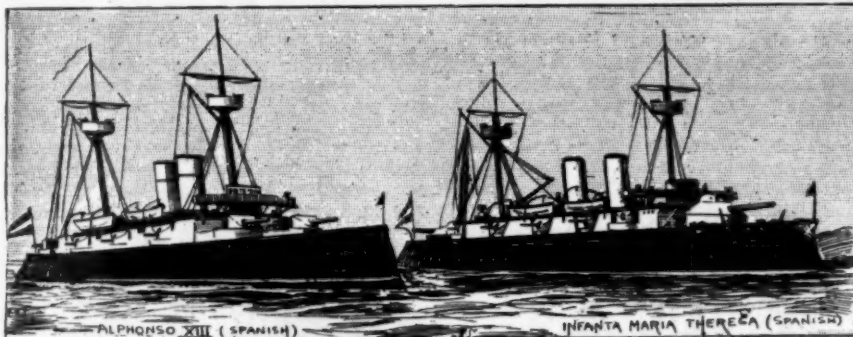
(T.) GALICIA (1891) and MARQUES DE MOLINS (1891); TEMERARIO (1889). L. : 190 ft. — 58 m. Guns: 2e + 4*. Armor: 0. Sea speed, 13.5 kts.



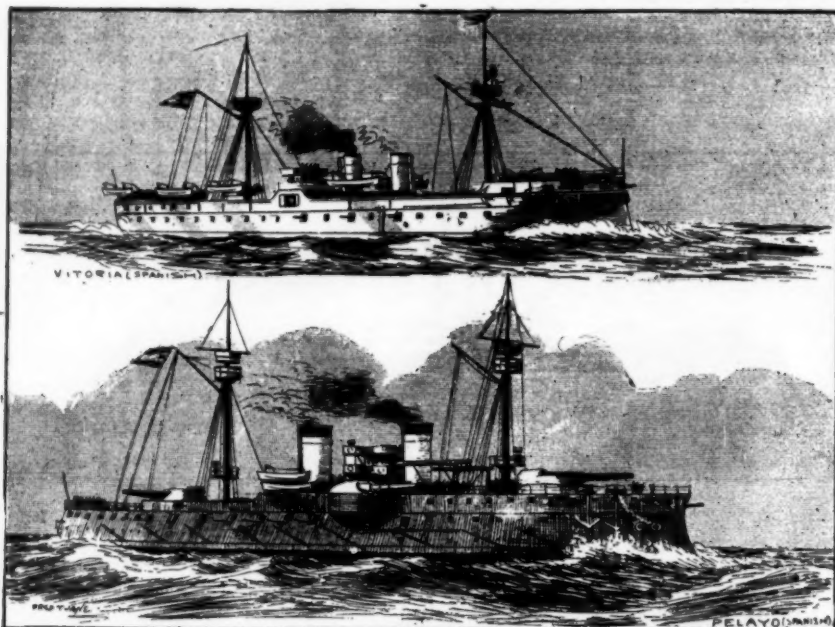
(III.) LEPANTO (1892). L. : 319 ft. — 97.5 m. Guns: 4e + 6e + 6*. Armor: prot. Sea speed: 15 kts.



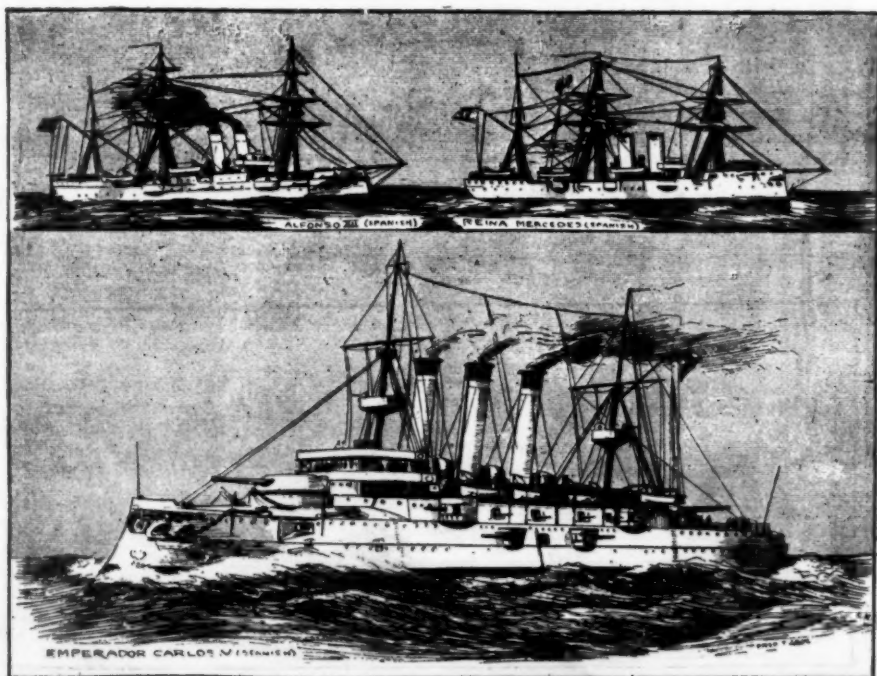
(II.). CARDENAL CISNEROS (1890). L. : 348 ft. = 106 m. Guns: 2b + 10d* + 8*. Armor: b-c. Sea speed: (?) 17 kts.



(III.). ALPHONSO XIII. (1891). L. : 318 ft. = 97 m. Guns: 4c + 6e + 6*. Armor: prot. Sea speed: 15 kts.
(II.). INFANTA MARIA-THERESA (1890) and VIZCAYA (1891) and ALMIRANTE OQUENDO (1891). L. : 350 ft. = 107 m. Guns: 2b + 10d* + 8* + 2t. Armor: a-b. Sea speed: 15 kts. (?)



(4.). VITORIA (1895 Blackwall) (1897 La Seyne). L. : 295 ft. = 90 m. Guns: 5d* + 8e* ?*. Armor: e. Sea speed: 13 kts.
PELAYO (1887 La Seyne) (1897 La Seyne). L. : 330 ft. = 100.5 m. Guns: 2a + 2b + ?* + ?*. Armor: a. Sea speed: 15 kts. ?

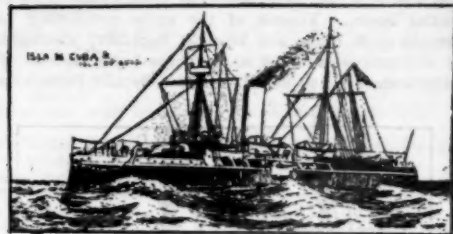


(VI.). ALFONSO XII. (1887); REINA CHRISTINA (1887); and REINA MERCEDES (1887). L. : 280 ft. = 85.5 m. Guns: 6d + 2z + 10*. Armor: 0. Sea speed: 9 kts.
(II.). EMPERADOR CARLOS V. (1895). L. : 380 ft. = 116 m. Guns: 2a + 10d* + 4e* + 6*. Armor: b-e. Sea speed: 18 kts.

The Maria de Molina, torpedo boat (1896), should have been included here, but was omitted by an error of the engraver. It will appear next week to make the record complete.

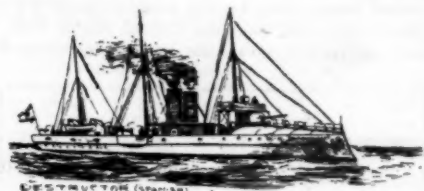
(T.) MARIA DE MOLINA (1896). L. : 235 ft. = 71.5 m. Guns: 2e* + 4* + 4t. Armor: 0. Sea Speed: ?

Of the Spanish vessels built and building the most important is the first-class armored cruiser, Emperor Carlos V., a vessel of 9,235 tons displacement, with engines developing



(IV.). ISLA DE CUBA and ISLA DE LUZON (—1896 Elswick). L. : 185 ft. = 56.5 m. Guns: 6e + 2*. Armor: prot. Sea speed, 12 kts.

15,000 I. H. P., giving a speed under forced draught of 20 knots; her length is 380 feet, beam 67 feet, with a maximum draught of 25 feet; protection is afforded by a 6.5-inch turtle-back armored deck, the two turrets for the heavy guns having 10-inch armor, and she has also a central battery with 2-inch steel plating; her armament consists of two 11-inch Hontoria guns, in turrets, one forward and one aft, eight 5.5-inch Q. F., four 3.9-inch Q. F., with six 3 and 1 pounder Q. F. and six machine guns; she was built at Cadiz. There are five other first-class armored cruisers under construction and four already completed. The new first-class protected cruiser, Alfonso XIII., a vessel of 5,000 tons, 11,000 I. H. P., with a speed of 20 knots, was constructed at Ferrol. Three torpedo cruisers, the Donna Maria de Molina, Alvaro de Bazan, and the Marques de la Victoria, are identical vessels, being 235 feet long, with a beam of 26 feet, a



(T.) DESTRUCTOR (1886 Clydebank). L. : 200 ft. = 61 m. Guns: 1e + 4*. Armor: 0. Sea speed: 15 kts.

maximum draught of 10 feet, and a displacement of 823 tons. The engines are to develop 2,500 I. H. P., under natural draught, giving a speed of 17 knots and 3,500 I. H. P. under forced draught with a speed of 19.5 knots. The armament will consist of two 4.7-inch Hontoria Q. F. guns (Loma system), four 3-pounder Nordenfeldt Q. F. guns, and two Hotchkiss machine guns. There is a torpedo tube in the stern and two torpedo tubes on deck. Four torpedo boat destroyers of the Terror type are the Audaz, Osado, Pluton and Proserpina. The battleships Pelayo, Numancia and Vitoria have undergone extensive repairs and alterations at the La Seyne yard, Toulon. The second-class cruiser, Navarra, is to be employed as cadet training ship



(T.) FUROR, TERROR (1896 Clydebank), AUDAZ, OSADO (1897 Clydebank). L. : 220 ft. = 67 m. Guns: 2z* + 4*. Sea speed: 25 kts.

at Cartagena. Fourteen ships have been recently struck off the strength of the navy, among them the two frigates, Lealtad and Concepcion, and the armored frigate, Duque de Tetuan, and the monitor Puigcerda.

In the budget for 1897-98 a sum of 2,000,000 pesetas is devoted to the improvement of the fortifications and at the following Spanish ports: Cadiz, 105,000 pesetas; the fortified lines opposite Gibraltar, 60,000 pesetas; Cartagena, 331,000 pesetas; Barcelona, 125,000 pesetas; Ferrol, 250,000 pesetas; Palma (Majorca), 225,000 pesetas; Port Mahon, 360,000 pesetas; Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 100,000 pesetas; Las Palmas, 385,000 pesetas; Ceuta, 450,000 pesetas, and Melilla, 100,000 pesetas.

The two armored cruisers purchased last week from the Brazilian Government, at Elswick, England, for the United States Navy, will be known as the New Orleans and the Albany, the former name having been given by Secretary Long to the Amazonas, and the latter to the Abrenall. The New Orleans took in this week at Elswick a supply of ammunition sufficient to fill and refill her magazines. She will cross the Atlantic in company with the San Francisco, and will discharge her surplus ammunition at New York and then be formally placed in commission. Secretary Long has instructed Comdr. W. H. Brownson to take steps to hasten the completion of the Albany, which is on the stocks at Elswick. When this vessel was purchased, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Colwell, Naval Attaché in London, estimated that she could not be finished before December 1, but by promising extra pay for overtime work, it is hoped by the officials to expedite the completion of the ship so that she will be ready for service during the summer.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

It seems that Gen. Miles was not quite satisfied with the defenses of the forts on Long Island Sound, as he inspected them last week. While a great deal has been done, the state of perfection is some way distant, and he recommended additional appropriations. The batteries on Sands Point opposite David's Island, it is thought, need special attention. A prominent feature of the result of the General's tour of inspection was his recommendation that all the forts that have, directly or indirectly, the defense of New York City in mind, should be connected by electric cable with Governors Island and the Army Building, on Whitehall street. The Navy Department is seriously considering the construction of coaling stations along our Atlantic coast. It is thought that stations will be placed at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Newport News, Va., and at Key West. At present there is trouble in getting coal to the fleet now on duty off the coast of Florida. Owing to the shallow water, only small vessels may go up to Key West; the larger ships have to be supplied with coal from barges at additional expense. Only two Navy yards have coal sheds and these are at New York and Norfolk, Va. Their capacity is small, however. There is no coal supply at Dry Tortugas, and there is not room enough to provide for a large coaling station there either when the fortifications have been finished. An effort is being made now at the Tortugas to increase the facilities for the coaling of large ships. The Alabama Dredging Company of Mobile, was awarded the contract at 38 cents per cubic yard for dredging out the harbor.

Two new types of guns are used by the United States now, and the introduction was necessitated by our recent purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, now the New Orleans. The rapid-fire gun on this warship are of the Elswick pattern and use cordite, and create immense havoc, as was proved by the Japanese in their victory over the Chinese at the battle of the Yalu. The new calibers are 4.7-inch and 2.95-inch, and are made by Krupp. Cordite is practically smokeless and has nitroglycerine as a base. The ammunition resembles bamboo sticks bound together. The guns of the New Orleans are mainly of the 6-inch and 4.7-inch calibers, and the 2.95-inch pattern is used by mountain artillery and is portable in rough country on mule or horseback.

There was a shipment on Monday of four 10-inch and two 8-inch guns to Dry Tortugas, together with two 12-inch mortars.

Another successful test was made on Monday with the submarine boat Holland. The little boat was submerged thirteen feet and ran for 300 yards. The crew consisted of Mr. Holland, the inventor; an electrician, an engineer, and a man of all work. There were 5,000 pounds of iron as ballast and nine tons of water.

The weakest point in the American Navy is the lack of torpedo boat destroyers. A realization of this has caused the Navy Department to exert unusual efforts to secure by immediate purchase in view of the present crisis, as many vessels of this type as possible from foreign powers. It is proposed to secure the plans of the Thornycroft Torpedo Boat Destroyer Company, as we would then be well equipped, and we might perfect ourselves in this branch of warfare. The boats built by this firm prove themselves to be entirely seaworthy and first-rate, all-around craft. Spain could at present inflict a great deal of damage by her flotilla of these dangerous boats. The Mayflower, the yacht purchased from Mr. Ogden Goellet, is being fitted out as a vessel of this type and is the pioneer of the Navy in her class. She may be used as a flagship of a squadron.

The details for the batteries of the new 6th Regiment of Artillery, were decided at the War Department on Tuesday. Col. E. B. Williston will command the regiment, with headquarters at Fort McHenry (Baltimore). Md. Two batteries of the regiment will be retained at Fort McHenry, four batteries will be stationed at Washington Barracks, four at Fort Monroe and two at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The selection of particular batteries for these points is yet undecided. The headquarters and all of the batteries of the 7th Regiment of artillery will be stationed for the present at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Later some of the batteries will be detailed elsewhere. In order to fill vacancies in the artillery branch of the Army occasioned by the creation of the new artillery regiments, the following 2d Lieutenants of infantry and cavalry will be transferred to the artillery: Broderick L. Carmichael, 11th Inf.; Harry G. Bishop, 19th Inf.; F. A. Pearce, 16th Inf.; Earl D'A. Pearce, 3d Cav.; A. S. Conklin, 20th Inf.; B. M. Koehler, 7th Inf.; G. F. Brady, 13th Inf.; H. Lafayette Applewhite, 15th Inf.; Andrew Moses, 11th Inf.; T. Q. Ashburn, 25th Inf.; Samuel F. Bottoms, 10th Inf.; W. D. Newbill, 5th Inf.; and Harold E. Clark, 3d Inf. The particular batteries to which these officers will be assigned are not yet determined upon.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

In his volume, "Forty-Six Years in the Army," Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., gives his countrymen the benefit of his large experience in military matters in wise observations, some of which are here quoted. Gen. Schofield says:

In my opinion the most important of all the lessons taught by the Civil War is the necessity of using in the most effective manner the means at the disposal of the Government when war breaks out. In 1861, by a judicious use of the small body of officers whom the country had educated at so great expense, a fine Army of 500,000 men or more, could have been called into service, organized, disciplined, and put into the field by Aug. 1, 1861.

As experience finally proved, there was no lack of men capable of leading even large armies to victory; but, with few exceptions, they were not put in command until many others had been tried. Information as to military fitness was not sought from military sources. It is true that no amount of military education can supply the place of military genius or create a great commander. It may possibly happen at any time that there may not be among all the living graduates of West Point one Grant or Sherman or Sheridan, or one Lee or Johnston or Jackson. So much greater the need of a well-educated staff and a well-disciplined army. Nobody is wise enough to predict who will prove best able to command a great army. But it is the easiest thing in the world to tell who can best create such an army and command its subdivisions, and this is the work to be done instantly upon the outbreak of war.

There is no possible remedy for such evils as this country has suffered except general military education. In my opinion, no man is fit for a seat in Congress unless he has such an education. The first thing he ought to learn is the old trite military maxim that the only way

to carry on war economically is to make it "short, sharp, and decisive." To dole out military appropriations in dribbets is to invite disaster and ultimate bankruptcy. So it is in respect to the necessary preparations for war in time of peace.

No man is wise enough to tell when war will come. Preparations are made upon the theory that it may come at any time. If a hundred millions are necessary for adequate preparations for defense, and you have spent only fifty when war comes, you might as well have thrown your fifty millions into the sea. There is no such thing as partial defense in modern war. If there are weak points in your defenses, your enemy is sure to find them. Indeed, he knows about them all the time, and will strike them at once. Then your whole costly system will be worthless.

If there is any one offense in this country which ought never, under any circumstances, to be pardoned, it is ignorance in those who are trusted by the people to manage the affairs of their government. As in the military, so in the civil departments of government, there are few greater crimes than that of seeking and assuming the responsibilities of an office for which the man himself knows he is not fit. It is nearly as great as that committed by the appointing power under similar circumstances.

There should be, under State authority, a general enrollment and organization of all the young men who have received military training, and places of rendezvous fixed at convenient centers at or near railway stations. Officers of all grades up to that of Colonel should be appointed in advance, and occasional musters held under State laws, even if military exercises were not attempted.

It would also be well to perfect an arrangement by which the new infantry regiments, when first taking the field upon the breaking out of war, might be accompanied by small bodies of regulars to lead the way and indicate by example what is to be done. Experience has shown that under such example the rawest volunteers will be almost as staunch in battle as the regulars themselves. The beneficial effect upon new troops of the example of men who have before been in battle is very great. Hence it is that old regiments should always be kept full by the addition of recruits, rather than that the casualties of service should be replaced by new regiments.

The one lesson of reason and experience that I would impress upon my countrymen in every possible way is, when war or insurrection comes or is threatened, do not trifle with it.

The seacoasts of the United States are many thousand miles in extent, and an attack may be made at any one or several of the many important seaports of these long lines of coast. No one can anticipate where the blow or blows may fall. Hence it is necessary to be prepared to resist an attempt to land at any one of those many points which are of such importance as to tempt an enemy to attack them. The railroad facilities of the country are such that the necessary armies can be moved to all exposed points in time to meet any emergency. But the armies must be ready to move almost at a moment's notice. There will be no time to organize, much less to drill, new troops.

Indeed, it would be the height of folly to require the Navy to take part in the defense. In a country having the situation of the United States, the Navy is the aggressive arm of the national military power. Its function is to punish an enemy until he is willing to submit to the national demands. For this purpose, entire freedom of action is essential; also secure depots for its supplies whence supplies may be drawn and where necessary repairs may be made, and harbors where cruisers or other vessels may seek safety if temporarily overpowered. Hence arises one of the most important functions of the land defense to give the aggressive arm secure bases of operation at all the great seaports where Navy yards or depots are located.

The land defenses, including torpedoes and in a few cases floating batteries, should be entirely independent of the active Navy, so that the latter may be free to act in one compact mass against any enemy, which may anywhere oppose it.

There will be another important necessity for very large forces of infantry and light artillery—that is, large in the aggregate—in the event of war with even a second or third-class naval power, to protect our long lines of open coast and small unfortified harbors from destruction by the guns and landing parties of the enemy's light-draft cruisers. This would require a "picket line" with considerable "reserves," several thousand miles in length.

In short, unless the Government and the people of the United States are willing to prepare in advance for putting into the field at a moment's notice a very large and effective Army, as well as to fortify all important seaports, they may as well make up their minds to submit, at least for a time to whatever indignity any considerable naval power may see fit to inflict upon them. No half-way measures will do any good. Fortifications without an Army would be worth no more against any country having a considerable army and navy, than an army without fortifications.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Army Reorganization bill, reported by the Military Committee to the House without a dissenting voice, may now be said to be fairly launched. Its speedy and practically unanimous passage by that body, the Speaker consenting, seems assured. Whatever its imperfections—and what measure is perfect?—it is entitled to fair treatment at the hands of our officers. Attempts to pick flaws in provisions not of vital importance, and to put it in jeopardy by insidious attacks, will receive no countenance from anyone who has the interest of the service and of the country at heart.

In a leading article published in its issue of March 12, the "Army and Navy Journal" points out that, "With a regular Army of sufficient strength to form the fighting line, and with the organized militia for local service, we should have a force quite sufficient for our needs against Spain." And it adds: "It will only be an embarrassment to form new organizations of volunteers faster than they can be armed and trained; sending them into the field under men with little or no military experience, and profoundly ignorant of what constitutes the soldier."

The Hull bill is, on the whole, admirably adapted to supply the country at the earliest practicable time with an effective force of respectable size at a minimum of expense. It gives to every regiment of infantry in peace two active battalions and two Majors, promoting in all 75 officers, and legalizes the skeletonization of 1890. For a state of war it establishes an extreme limit to which the lowest unit of each arm may be expanded. This limit in the case of the company of infantry equals the number of men composing corresponding organizations in the military systems of the great powers of Europe. Doubtless, exigencies may arise, and special con-

ditions prevail, which would make it expedient to recruit the companies of some regiments to 250 men each. But, in general, it may be assumed that the war establishment of the infantry company will be fixed at about 155, which would ordinarily insure not less than 100 privates in the fighting lines. Indeed, that this number will be the normal complement is indicated by Section 8, which provides that the officer commanding a company more than 150 strong shall be mounted. One hundred and sixty-six non-commissioned officers and privates would suffice for the service of a battery of two 10 or 12-inch guns, or of a battery of four 8-inch guns. But it requires 200 soldiers of the various grades to man the mortar battery, comprising 16 mortars. Accordingly, the bill fixes that number as the maximum enlisted strength of the battery of foot artillery. The war organization provided by the bill for the six-gun light battery is that recommended in the drill regulations. Provision for as many as 150 men might have been made for the troop of cavalry, if the German model had been followed. (In France the squadron, corresponding to our troop, is even larger.) But the recruitment of each troop to 100 men supplies the Army with approximately 12,000 sabers, amply sufficient for an emergency force, and more than the usual proportion of cavalry to troops of other arms.

The provisions made for the benefit of the Army when on a war footing by the subsidiary sections of the bill, will commend themselves to the judgment of every officer who went through our late war. The only danger lies in the adoption of amendments, such as that relating to the non-payment of bounties, apparently making but slight changes, but liable to work mischief in the end. But incongruities that may creep in this way can be corrected in the Senate. The failure to add a Major to the war establishment of the infantry regiment is much to be regretted on many accounts, but it is in a manner compensated for by the section, giving to an officer the pay of the grade of the command he exercises under proper assignment. It was objected to the addition of a Major that the process of absorption of officers of the higher grades through promotion upon demobilization is apt to be a tedious and discouraging one.

The Army may esteem itself fortunate that at this critical juncture the Military Committee of the House of Representatives is presided over by so sagacious, level-headed and patriotic a man as Mr. Hull. Whatever may be the fate of his bill, the service owes him a debt of gratitude for championing it. Even if the war cloud now threatening to burst over our heads should pass away, the advantage of having a legal warrant as the basis of a scheme for the transition from a peace to a war footing would be incalculable.

VOLUNTEER ARMIES.

The paper on Volunteer Armies by Capt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A., which received "first honorable Mention" in the last prize competition of the Military Service Institution, has been issued in pamphlet form and is worthy of especial notice just at this time when the question of strengthening our military establishment is under discussion. Capt. Glassford's suggestion is that we should apply to our Army the modern European plan of short service by limiting the term of enlistment to three years without re-enlistment. This would enable us to train under arms an average of 8,333 young men each year, would spread throughout the community some idea of military organization and discipline and by putting an end to the idea that the Army is composed of a strictly military class out of sympathy with their fellow citizens would popularize the service.

Many of these discharged soldiers would, Capt. Glassford thinks, enter the militia and would be valuable there as instructors in discipline and military habits. A plea for his plan is also made on the score of economy, saying as it would ultimately the \$400,000 now devoted annually to the enlisted retired list and the \$450,000 now allowed for continuous service. This would permit of an increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers. In this way we should soon obtain a trained force of 100,000 for the first line of defense. It was in this way that Prussia trained an Army of citizens who avenged their country upon Napoleon at Leipsic and later on pursued their enemies beyond the Rhine to Notre Dame.

Capt. Glassford also proposes to increase the scope of the Military Academy and give those who serve with troops the advantages of a gratuitous military education. In this connection he presents an interesting table showing that the number of graduates in 1812 averaged 65 yearly. With a population ten times as great we now have an average of only 92 possible graduates yearly. By restoring the old ratio we should provide for 950 possible graduates yearly. "The existing law providing for additional 2d Lieutenants would permit the placing in service 435 probationary officers." It is also proposed to form cadres composed of officers, these cadres to be filled by volunteers in case of war.

Whatever may be thought of this or of other plans suggested, it is obvious that something must be done to extend a knowledge of military training throughout the community. We can no longer depend upon happy isolation for security. We have now to deal "with the locomotive, the marine steam engine and the high power gun; in consequence of these the time available for the mobilization of an Army has been much shortened, necessitating a more extensive system of previous preparation." These considerations seem to have been overlooked by Maj. Gen. Roe, of the New York National Guard, in some remarks on the subject of preparing his troops, which are ascribed to him in an interview appearing in the New York Evening "Sun." Spain already has a large force of soldiers within a few hours of our Southern coast and is adding to their number. Whatever we may think of them as soldiers, they cannot be held in check by paper battalions nor can we expect that in case of war they will wait for us to train our soldiers, as Gen. Roe appears to think they will do, if he is correctly reported. We should not make the mistake of underestimating our enemy. The languid methods of conducting war in Cuba might be changed if we should be precipitated upon an encounter in which race antagonisms were active, and the spirit of patriotic fervor roused to a fever heat. Everything in the beginning would depend upon prompt action, and we cannot act promptly without proper organization and preparation. The English in India have just given us a lesson in this respect which we will do well to heed.

At a recent banquet in London, Rear Adm. Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament, strongly urged that Great Britain should acquire Mils Bay, near Hong Kong, to serve as a naval base and to place England on an equality with Russia and Germany. "Otherwise," said the speaker, "Great Britain will have to double the strength of her fleet in Chinese waters."

The Ames Sword Company has received from the United States Government a rush order for 5,000 bayonets and scabbards.

The John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company, of New York, has certified to the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

The works of the U. S. Smokeless Powder Company at Point San Pedro five miles from San Rafael, across the bay from San Francisco, blew up March 22, killing Capt. C. W. Jenks and a laborer named Nelson and injuring several others. The explosion occurred in the material room.

A prosperous son of the American Revolution is evidently having a hard time of it in New York City, so far as matrimony is concerned, for he finds it so difficult to meet a woman of his choice that he has to advertise for one. He is evidently patriotic for he limits applicants to "Colonial Dames," and makes no age limit. We suggest that he wed the Statue of Liberty on the Capitol at Washington. She is no longer young, but she is still fair and with regilding might answer.

The Panama Canal Commission, to inspect and report on the work done, and upon whose report the future of the scheme depends, arrived at Colon March 21. The commission began its work at once, looking over some of the work done. This commission is composed of Gen. Henry E. Abbot, representing the United States; Herr Koch, engineer of the Kiel Canal, and M. Choron, engineer-in-chief. Engineers Paul Etienne and Zurcher are with the commission, which will remain in Colombia about a month.

A dispatch from Key West, March 23, says: "An act of heroism on the part of a young Naval officer became generally known to-day. Ensign Roscoe Spear, of the Montgomery, now lying in the harbor, jumped overboard late the other night in response to the cry of 'Man overboard!' He was in full uniform, but after a few minutes found the luckless sailor, who was unable to swim, and was being rapidly borne away from the ship. After a hard struggle young Spear brought the almost lifeless man back to the Montgomery, and both were hauled in more dead than alive. It took several hours to revive the plucky officer; but the incident goes to show the kind of stock the American Navy is made of. Ensign Roscoe Spear comes from Norristown, Pa."

Altogether 681 vessels, of 707,231 tons, were built in the United Kingdom and added to Lloyd's Register during 1897. There were also 125 other ships, of 78,740 tons. But against this total of 806 vessels of 785,971 tons, it should be noted that 1,096 vessels were removed from the list, showing a net reduction of 290 vessels as compared with 1896. According to figures issued by the Germanischer Lloyd, last year there were built for Germany 183,177 tons register in Germany, against 94,897 tons in 1896; 27,419 tons in England, against 98,807 tons; 1,115 tons in Holland, against 317 tons; 626 tons in Denmark, against 4,597 tons; and 280 tons in America, against nil in the previous year. The total tonnage built for German owners was 212,617 tons, or an increase of 14,719 tons over 1896.

News has been received here of the marriage at Athens last week of Arthur S. Hardy, the novelist and United States Minister to Persia, to Miss Bowen, daughter of the late Henry C. Bowen and sister of Clarence W. Bowen, publisher of the "Independent." Mrs. Hardy had been visiting her sister, the wife of Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, director of the American School of Archaeology at Athens. The wedding was quiet and the newly married couple are now traveling on horseback to Teheran. Mr. Hardy was graduated from the Military Academy in 1869 and served in the 2d Artillery. He has been twice a professor and was at one time editor of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." He is the author not only of three of the most charming romances in the English language, but also of a work on "Quaternaries," which rivals Gen. Michie's work on "Wave Motion," in absorbing interest.

The New York "Sun" publishes a letter showing that by abolishing the present restriction upon enlistment and expanding every company and troop to its full strength, we can double our Army, giving us the following totals: Cavalry, 11,450; artillery, 12,047; infantry, 28,875; grand total, 52,372. With the act of June 23, 1879, repealed, the President would have power to order this increase under the authority given him by Sections 1100, 1103 and 1107, Revised Statutes. A correspondent of the "Sun" proposes to add to our Navy 27 battleships, 13 armored cruisers, 9 protected cruisers and other war craft of lesser draft, by popular subscriptions, each State to furnish a larger or smaller vessel, according to its population, and give its name to the vessel it contributes. He says: "There is enough wealth afloat in this great country to place our Navy ahead of all the powers of the old country, with perhaps England excepted, in three years."

The awakening of an intense patriotic spirit throughout the country is indicated in various ways and among the incidents showing it are those recorded in our reports of the reviews of the 7th New York and 23d New York, appearing under our heading of State Troops. To play a national air at any gathering of Americans is to arouse an enthusiasm recalling that of the war days of the early sixties. In a recent sermon a New York clergyman of Southern birth, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., said: "Our nation is swept to-day by the cleansing fire of a revival of national life. The spirit of humanity, of justice, of sacrifice as a sublime spiritual exaltation fills the souls of the people, consuming greed and selfishness and pouring into the heart the sense of fellowship and solidarity. Even a little boy seven years old sends his store of 48 pennies to the Secretary of the Navy with this letter: 'I have been wanting to do something for my country; I think now is the time, so I send you all the pennies I have to help build a new ship.' In all this grand oratorio of patriotism and humanity there is but one discord. It is the voice of the smug slime-tongued Pharisee, the Mugwump. From the beginning of the Cuban struggle for liberty, through all its horrors of blood, ashes and starvation down to the last moment of our own national crisis, this sulking traitor has been unpatriotic, apologetic, brutal, cynical. He has systematically cursed and reviled every manifestation of American manhood and sneered at every expression of human sympathy for the weak and the suffering. His case is hopeless, because it is leprosy of the soul. He eats the bread of liberty, while he curses Democracy and fawns at the feet of titled fools. Martial war means bloodshed. But it means more. It means the rousing of the noblest sentiments of humanity. It means solidarity, courage, honor, sacrifice, by the picked men of a nation."

A committee from North Dakota waited on the Secretary of War this week to urge a change in the location of Fort Yates to a site of 640 acres within a mile or so from Bismarck, which will be donated. It is claimed that the change will save \$25,000 in freight, etc.

The Manhattan Club has amended its constitution in the interest of Army and Navy officers. Heretofore officers of the Army and Navy were required to pay an initiation fee of \$250. The amendment adopted at the last meeting of the club admits officers of both branches of the service, without initiation fee, their yearly dues being \$25.

Senator Hawley believes that there will be no difficulty in putting the War Department bill for the better organization of the Army through his committee and the Senate. He states that he will take the measure up just as soon as it passes the House and possibly earlier. He intends to urge the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the Naval Militia.

Gen. Greely thinks it of great importance to the Army in case of hostilities to employ balloons for observation purposes. He has asked repeatedly for an appropriation for experiments, but thus far his efforts to obtain money have been unsuccessful. He hopes that some money may soon be put at his command for experimenting with balloons, as he believes they would be invaluable for many purposes in time of war. He does not believe there is much danger to be feared from the fire of the enemy.

The President on Tuesday sent to the Senate correspondence with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to trial of two Japanese charged with the murder of Epps. It shows that the arrested men were convicted of accidental homicide and that an appeal by our Minister for another trial was denied on the ground that he did not make it within the statutory time. The Japanese officials say the Nagasaki authorities have been instructed to use all possible precautions to prevent future occurrences of the same nature.

An Omaha press dispatch says: Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn on March 22, made a trip to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds and to the site of old Fort Omaha. He expressed pleasure and surprise at the showing made by the exposition. He said that the old fort ground will be turned over to the exposition authorities, together with all the buildings, except some which have been leased for a school. These grounds will be utilized as a camp ground for the troops of the Department of Missouri, which will be ordered to Omaha in detachments of one or two regiments, to camp during the exposition.

Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost, successors of Ball, Black & Co., have just removed to their very fine new store, at 438 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street. This firm is one of the old-established landmarks of New York, as is proven by the fact that its advertisement has appeared in the pages of the "Army and Navy Journal" for some thirty-five years—nor was it a new firm when it began thus to appeal to its ever-increasing list of friends in the services. Substantial and reliable, courteous and with excellent taste in the execution of their work, as well as their choice of goods, Black, Starr & Frost are likely to be more than ever popular in their beautiful new quarters. We can commend them without reserve to all who wish to deal with a substantial and honorable house.

A weekly theatre party in Washington, D. C., is one of the quiet gaieties of the Lenten season. This club consists of five young ladies and five young men, and a chaperone. The young men buy the tickets, and the young ladies with their chaperone meet them at the theatre, after which the chaperone gives a supper at her residence. Miss Miles, Miss Deering, Miss Davidson and Miss Gary were the young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. Pegram, of Baltimore, formerly Miss Gary. The gentlemen were Lieut. Gibbon, Mr. Archie Butt, Mr. Ward and others, who went on Monday evening, March 21, to hear Sousa's new opera "The Bride Elect." "Unchain the Dogs of War" is the name of a march in this opera, which, like all Sousa's marches, has made a great hit.

Although considerable pressure was exerted upon the Senate Naval Committee to secure action on the Roosevelt reorganization measure during the past week, that committee has declined to do anything in the matter until the House has passed the bill. It is proposed by Representative Foss, chairman of the subcommittee on Reorganization of the House Naval Committee, to consider the bill within the next few days. "I am a friend of the measure," he said to the "Journal" correspondent, "and I believe it will go through without much further trouble." Representative Bull, of Rhode Island, a stalwart friend of the Navy, expressed the opinion that the Roosevelt personnel bill would be reported by the Committee without change. "There is a disposition on the part of members of the Committee," he said, "to report the bill and let the Navy Department take the responsibility therefor."

The University Club of New York City, when it occupies its new home, will not only be notable for the cost of the site and of the building, and for the conspicuous position of the clubhouse in Fifth avenue, but it will also be conspicuous among the well-known clubs of the world for its extensive membership. It now has nearly fifteen hundred resident members, more than nine hundred non-resident members and more than one hundred and sixty Army and Navy members.

Capt. William T. Sampson has been detached from the command of the battleship Iowa and ordered to duty as Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces at Key West. Capt. Robley D. Evans has been detached from duty as member of the Lighthouse Board and ordered to duty in command of the battleship Iowa, and as second in command of the naval forces at Key West.

The gallant William B. Cushing, of naval fame, is recalled by a bill favorably reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions granting an increase of pension to \$50 per month to his widow, Mrs. Katherine L. Cushing, of Fredonia, N. Y. The report contains a record of some of the principal engagements and expeditions in which Comdr. Cushing took part during the War of the Rebellion and an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Navy of 1864 describing the destruction of the Albemarle. The Committee say: "The records of the Departments show that the disease of which he died originated in the service, in line of duty, from exposure and high excitement during the late War of the Rebellion, and that same developed into acute mania. He was removed to the Hospital for the Insane, Dec. 7, 1874, and died the same day. It may be properly said that Cushing won his way to the rank of Commander by merit alone. His record is simply magnificent, and his deeds justly rank with those of Nelson and other great naval heroes."

The United States Navy Department has ordered a supply of each of Lieut. Sargent's two books, "The Campaign of Marengo" and "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" (McClurg & Co., publishers), for distribution in the Navy.

Everything is in readiness to throw a system of submarine mines across the channel between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler. The mortar emplacements are prepared to receive the mortars, which are soon to be shipped from Sandy Hook to Willets Point.

The War Department has ordered that the defensive works on Gull Island, at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, must be pushed to completion as soon as possible. The working force on the island is to be raised immediately to several hundred men, and a large amount of material has been sent from New London and Norwich to the island.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission are about to return to New York, after spending nearly three months in a very thorough examination of the line of the proposed canal from Greytown, on the Caribbean, to Brito, on the Pacific, visiting some parts of the line twice. It is reported that their estimate of the cost of the canal is \$100,000,000. The estimate of the commission of 1895 was \$133,000,000; that of the Maritime Canal Company was about \$70,000,000.

The "Tribune" tells a dismal story of what it describes as "the sad mismanagement of the Naval Observatory." This mismanagement it ascribes to the fact that it has no adequate head, no continuous plan and no permanent policy. "But what is most to be deplored," the "Tribune" says, "is the lack of sympathy and harmony among its staff. The professors are not in accord with their director, and a glance at the recent report will show that while important instruments and important work are in the hands of assistant astronomers, the full-fledged professors have minor duties."

Orders will be issued in a few days organizing the new artillery batteries on a basis of about 30 men each. Late reports to the Adjutant General's Office from recruiting officers indicate that already more than half the necessary 1,610 men have been enlisted. The new batteries will be assigned to stations as soon as organized and will be filled up to their quota as fast as enlistments are made. Orders have been issued by the War Department assigning Col. E. B. Williston to command the 6th Art., headquarters at Fort McHenry, Ind.; Col. William Sinclair, to command the 7th Art. headquarters at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. W. F. Randolph, to the 3d Art., at the Presidio; Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, to the 5th Art.; Lieut. Col. F. G. Smith, to the 6th Art., and Lieut. Col. J. G. Ramsay, to the 7th Art.

The body of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, U. S. N., was recovered from the wreck of the Maine March 24 and will be shipped to Key West March 26. His body was found aft in the port torpedo room. It had been jammed between the tube and ceiling. Identification is most positive. Besides the uniform and private marks on the clothing a ring was found on his finger, with this inscription: "F. W. Jenkins, class of 1886, U. S. N. A." Mrs. Jenkins, mother of Lieut. Jenkins, who resides in Pittsburgh, Pa., was very much affected, but thankful that the strain of uncertainty has been removed. She has notified the authorities at the naval station at Key West to have the body shipped to Allegheny City. Two other bodies were also found. One, a Japanese wardrobe boy, had floated into the wardroom; the other, a white man, was found forward, and may be the body of a machinist.

We are glad to learn that the cavalry is not to be neglected during the present period of interest in matters military. Gen. Miles has asked Secretary Alger for authority to place the cavalry on a war footing. He wants 600 additional horses immediately, so that the troops may be equipped with full complements of men. It is expected that the horses will be bought, and the cavalry troops enlarged by sufficient men to give each troop its full complement. Attention has also been called by Gen. Miles to the necessity of more field guns and rapid-fire guns, and if the guns can be speedily secured the Army will be supplied. It is as difficult to improvise good cavalry as it is good artillery, and we should make the best possible use of what we have until we can get more. The cavalry is the most popular arm of the service with the people, who will approve of anything Congress and the War Department may do in its behalf.

Secretary Long announced on Thursday that Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard having been found unfit for duty by a Board of Medical Survey, would be superseded by Capt. Sampson. The officer who has been selected to command the squadron forming at Hampton Roads has not been formally announced, but it is practically settled that Commo. W. S. Schley will be designated. The heroism displayed by Adm. Sicard, whose health has given way under the work and responsibility of the position he has occupied, is pointed to by the officials as illustrating the strong character which has caused him to stick to his post of duty in opposition to the wishes of his friends and the advice of his physicians. The change is significant in view of the fact that Capt. Sampson was president of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the destruction of the late second class battleship Maine, and shows conclusively that the Administration is satisfied that the report submitted by the Court is as conclusive as could be made, and that it proves the course pursued by that body. Capt. Sampson ranks at present as the senior officer of his grade, and he will be promoted to flag rank on July 5, when Rear Adm. Kirkland will be placed on the retired list, by reason of old age law.

A new allotment of \$2,975,000 has been made for the use of the Chief of Engineers in building emplacements and mounting guns, taken with the President's approval from the \$50,000,000 for the national defense. This money is immediately available, and will be expended in carrying out the extended plans of the Department for strengthening the fortifications on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Two million dollars more for the War Department is not yet in the hands of the Department, but that it will shortly be available is considered assured by the authorities. This new resource is in the form of a pledge given to Maj. Gen. Miles by Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that not less than \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated in the Sundry Civil bill as it shall pass the Senate for the construction of officers' quarters, barracks and other necessary buildings at the twenty-five seacoast artillery posts to which detachments of artillery have recently been sent. Representative Cannon, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has likewise given assurances that his committee will agree to the Senate amendment increasing the appropriations to \$2,000,000. This is equivalent to saying that the measure merely awaits the formal action of both Houses of Congress to become a law.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Navy appropriation bill for 1898-9, as reported in the House, March 22, makes the following appropriations:

Pay of the Navy, \$9,125,460; pay miscellaneous, \$300,000; contingent Navy, \$7,000.

Bureau of Navigation: Transportation, recruiting, contingent, \$45,000; gunnery exercises, \$6,000; ocean and lake survey, \$14,000; outfits for Naval apprentices, \$33,750; Naval station, Newport, \$1,000; Naval training station, \$30,000; War College and Torpedo School, \$19,200.

Bureau of Ordnance: Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$300,000; reserve ammunition, \$500,000; new machinery at Washington Yard, \$36,000; finishing armor-piercing shell, \$45,000; concussion 6-inch guns, \$25,000; modern battery for Chicago, \$50,000; civil establishment, \$15,525; smokeless powder, \$250,000; reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$250,000. Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, purchase by contract all or any part of such guns. Smokeless powder factory, \$93,727; torpedo station, Newport, \$45,000; manufacture smokeless powder, \$22,000; gunners' quarters and storage for torpedo boats and outfit, \$10,500; fitting Fort Lafayette as a magazine, \$15,000. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to appoint a board to ascertain whether a suitable site for a Naval magazine can be obtained near New York. Naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., \$45,000; reserve torpedoes and appliances, \$250,000; repairs Bureau of Ordnance, \$30,000; Army and equipping Naval Militia, \$80,000; contingent Bureau of Ordnance, \$8,000; civil establishment, \$29,324.

Bureau of Equipment: Equipment of vessels, \$1,483,653; contingent Bureau Equipment, \$15,000.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: Maintenance yards and docks, \$300,000; contingent yards and docks, \$20,000; civil establishment yards and docks, \$72,710.44; Naval Home, Philadelphia, \$77,725; Portsmouth, N. H. (re-appropriated), \$6,350; Boston, \$15,400; Brooklyn, \$328,137; League Island, \$286,500; Washington, \$76,347; Norfolk, Va., \$126,000; Port Royal, S. C., \$85,325.50; Key West, Fla., \$54,000; Mare Island, Cal., \$182,571; Puget Sound Naval Station, \$132,832; housing torpedo vessels, \$225,000; coaling harbor, Japonski Island, Alaska, \$5,000; repairs and preservation Navy Yards, \$400,000; dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, League Island and Mare Island, \$800,000; floating dock, Algiers, La. (to cost \$850,000 altogether, including moorings and wharf), \$200,000; Naval Observatory, \$11,200.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Department, \$75,000; Naval Hospital fund, \$30,000; Newport Hospital for contagious diseases, \$6,500; contingent medicine and surgery, \$30,000; repairs, medicine and surgery, \$20,000; modern ambulance for one Naval hospital, \$600; Naval cemetery, Norfolk, Va., \$1,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Provisions, Navy, \$1,405,000; civil establishment, supplies and accounts, \$70,431.03.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs: Construction and repair of vessels, \$2,500,000; repairs to U. S. S. Chicago, \$225,000; 800-ton coaling barge, \$16,000; construction plant at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, League Island, Norfolk and Mare Island Yards, each, \$50,000; construction plant, Puget Sound, \$20,000; civil establishment, construction and repair, \$22,007.

Bureau of Steam Engineering: Steam machinery, \$990,000; contingent steam engineering, \$1,000; machinery plant, Boston Yard, \$15,000; Norfolk, \$35,000; Key West, \$30,000; Port Orchard, Washington, \$30,000; experiments with liquid fuel, \$15,000; civil establishments, steam engineering, \$11,900; Naval Academy, \$173,946.45; repairs, Naval Academy, \$58,032; Marine Corps, \$1,414,261.13; reimbursement losses by fire, Washington Yard, \$51,73.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract three sea-going coast-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 11,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$3,000,000 each, one of said battleships to be named the Maine; and six torpedo boat destroyers of about 350 tons displacement, and six torpedo boats of about 150 tons displacement, to have the highest practicable speed, and to cost in all, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$2,340,000, and one gunboat to take the place of the U. S. S. Michigan, to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$260,000, said gunboat to be constructed on the Great Lakes or their connecting waters: Provided, That said construction of said gunboat shall conform to all existing treaties and conventions. One sea-going battleship is to be built on the Pacific coast at a cost not exceeding by four per cent. the prices on the Atlantic coast. The contracts for these vessels must be made within sixty days from the passage of this act. For construction and machinery, \$6,070,473 is appropriated and it is provided that steel material shall be of domestic manufacture. For armor and armament for vessels authorized by this and previous acts, \$5,458,800. The armor for the three battleships authorized by act of June 10, 1896, is not to cost over \$3,210,000, and no contract for armor plate shall be made at an average rate to exceed \$400 per ton of 2,240 pounds, including nickel. Toward the completion of the equipment outfit of the new vessels heretofore authorized by Congress, \$175,000. For the installation of electric plants in gunboats numbered ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, \$40,000. This is altogether \$11,764,273 for increase of the Navy.

"It is further provided that whenever in the judgment of the President, the public interests may require he is authorized and empowered to make any or all the provisions and appropriations of this act immediately operative and available."

The bill has the usual provision concerning the expenditure of more than ten per cent. on wooden vessels, but the Hartford is excepted, and \$30,000 is appropriated for this vessel. Following are the paragraphs of general legislation in the bill:

Provided, That the total number of men and boys in the general service and under training shall not exceed 12,750 men and 1,000 boys.

Provided, That prior to the expenditure of any part of this appropriation for the repairs stated, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a thorough examination of the present condition of the War College building by competent professional experts in architecture and building, who shall report to him their opinion of the adequacy of the original designs and of the fulfillment of the terms of the contract, and their recommendations as to the work necessary to insure the safety and usefulness of the building; and the necessary expense of such examination shall be paid out of this appropriation.

That an officer of the Navy may be detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy

Department, and that such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade, and in the case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Chief of the Bureau shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by Sections 1 and 79 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease, provided that, in case of the death, sickness, or absence on duty of the Chief of the Bureau and the assistant thereto, the chief clerk shall act as Chief of the Bureau.

Section 439, R. S., is hereby amended by striking out the word "navigation" and inserting the word "equipment." And whenever any officer, seaman, or marine entitled to a pension is admitted to the Naval Home at Philadelphia, or to a Naval hospital, his pension, while he remains there, shall be deducted from his accounts and paid to the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit of the fund from which such home or hospital, respectively, is maintained; and Section 4813, Revised Statutes, is hereby amended accordingly.

Provided, That none of the above amounts appropriated for the Naval station at Port Royal shall be available or used until the United States shall have acquired all right and title to the land claimed by Agnes A. Niver adjacent to the land where the dry dock now is, and involved in litigation in the United States Court of Claims, except that \$1,000 of the \$15,000 appropriated for the quay wall may be used to preserve the same.

And the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to make contracts for the construction of said dry docks, and steel floating dock, and in each case the contract shall be awarded to the lowest best responsible bidder. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a board of Naval officers to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock in the harbor of Galveston, Texas; and to report such finding to the next session of the present Congress; and the sum of \$1,000 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of said board.

That Section 1370, Revised Statutes, of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "No person shall be appointed Assistant Surgeon until he has been examined and approved by a board of Naval Surgeons designated by the Secretary of the Navy, nor who is under twenty-one or over thirty years of age, inclusive." The President is hereby authorized to appoint for temporary service twenty-five Acting Assistant Surgeons, who shall have the relative rank and compensation of Assistant Surgeons. The active list of Assistant Paymasters of the Pay Corps shall hereafter consist of twenty-five.

EXPLANATION OF SPANISH ILLUSTRATIONS.

The following explanations should have accompanied the cuts of Spanish vessels on pages 553, 554:

*—Quick-fire guns. Small quick-fire guns are noted by number only. (The 12" means 12 small quick-firers.)

Armor is classed a, b, c, d, e, and always corresponds approximately to what the gun correspondingly lettered may be expected to penetrate at close range in annual practice.

a—armor = 8-inch "Harvey." Nickel = 9-inch "Harvey." = 11-inch compound = 17-inch iron armor.

b—armor, a little inferior to the above; about 14-inch iron.

c—armor about 5-inches H. N. = 6-inch H. = 9-inch compound = 12-inch iron armor.

d—armor = about 4-inch H. = 6-inch compound = 8-inch iron armor.

e = thin armor. As a rule only the maximum thickness or armor is mentioned. Submerged torpedo tubes are noted by the letter t after the guns.

The speeds are given approximately; those about the ships are able to make at sea the present day, steaming continuously for some hours.

Capt. J. W. Philip, commanding the battleship Texas, reported to the Navy Department on Thursday the arrival of his vessel at Hampton Roads and the Massachusetts is expected to report her arrival at the same port on Saturday, March 26. The Columbia and Minneapolis will sail from League Island for Hampton Roads on Monday or Tuesday next and the flying squadron will be practically complete. In case of war, there is every reason to believe that the President will take advantage of the authority conferred upon him by law and will assign Capt. Sampson to command the entire Naval force of the United States, operating on the North Atlantic coast. This action will be necessary in order to retain Capt. Sampson in supreme command, as is desired by the administration. It is by Naval regulations that when two fleets fall in with each other the senior officer shall have command of both. It is proposed to use the flying squadron both for offensive and defensive purposes, and in case the vessels comprising it should fall in with Capt. Sampson's command, Commo. Schley would be the Commander-in-Chief unless the President should otherwise direct.

PERSONALS.

Col. P. C. Hains, C. E., lately of Nicaragua, was expected in Baltimore, Md., this week to attend to fortification matters in his charge.

Brig. Gen. Graham, U. S. A., Department of the South, made an inspection of Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island on March 24, and left on the evening of the same day for Savannah, Ga. The schooner Hubbard sailed from New York March 24 with ordnance supplies for Savannah.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: P. A. Surg. M. R. Pigott, waiting orders; P. A. Surg. Lewis Morris, of the Essex; P. A. Paymr. J. S. Phillips, of the Franklin; Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, of the Vesuvius; Naval Constructor John R. Hoover, Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, Surg. L. B. Baldwin.

Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, is absent from Washington inspecting the artillery post at Fort Monroe, Va. He will consult with Col. E. T. Frank, 1st Art., commanding the post, with regard to improving the defenses of that point, particularly with reference to the placing of submarine mines and torpedoes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

Gen. Shafter, Commanding the Department of California, well says in a recent court martial order of a soldier tried for taking certain clothing of a man absent in desertion: "The accused set up in his defense that the unlawful taking of deserters' clothing was sanctioned by custom. While such a custom has too long prevailed with the evil disposed among enlisted men, every honorable soldier must hold the same in abhorrence."

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Wright, 2d Inf.; Capt. F. C. Ward, 16th Inf.; Capt. Theodore Dodge, retired; Maj. H. O. Perley, Med. Dept.; Capt. Chas. Morris, 5th Art.; Maj. E. Woodson, 9th Cav.; Col. H. M. Robert, C. E.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Schultz, C. E.; Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. F. E. Hobbs, O. D.; Capt. Charles King, retired.

1st Lieut. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C., one of the survivors of the Maine, is at his home in Newburg, N. Y.

Paymr. U. S. N., and Mrs. Livingston Hunt are in their home, 1709 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st U. S. Inf., is at present recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark., on an extended sick leave.

Mrs. Cameron, wife of ex-Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is in Washington, D. C., visiting her sister, Mrs. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Brig. Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., retired, will relieve Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, retired, as Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., on April 15.

It has been reported to the War Department that Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d Art., have failed physically in their recent examinations for promotion.

Easter week will be quite full of gaiety. The wedding of Miss Alger and Mr. Pike, of Chicago, and the wedding of Miss Grace Condit-Smith and Lieut. Key, of the U. S. Navy, will take place.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commanding Department of the East, is a busy man nowadays, attending to the various artillery details in his Department, including new posts and new regiments.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., spoke on "The United States Navy" at a recent meeting of the Outlook Club, at Montclair, N. J. There was a large attendance and much interest and enthusiasm.

Asst. Surg. Guy C. M. Godfrey, U. S. A., under recent orders, has changed base from Fort Mott, N. J., to Fort Delaware, Del., and will for the present attend to the Medical Department of both posts.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Rawles, 1st U. S. Art., has assumed command at Sullivan's Island, S. C., now a post in the Department of the South, and is rapidly getting the post and garrison into a condition of efficiency.

The engagement has been announced at Fort Reno, Okla., of Col. Edward P. Pearson, of the 10th Inf., and Miss Eskridge, daughter of Maj. Eskridge, of the 10th Inf., and the wedding is to take place early in May.

Capt. F. E. Hobbs, O. D., U. S. A., recently on duty at Watertown Arsenal, reported this week at the War Department for duty in connection with preparations for arming and equipping the regular Army and National Guards.

The Scranton "Republican" has a long story of Le Roy M. Allen, who appeared in that vicinity, representing himself to be sent by the War Department to buy horses, but who mysteriously disappeared, leaving an unpaid hotel bill.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York are: Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, Grand Hotel; Capt. A. Rodgers, Albemarle; Med. Dir. R. C. Dean, Hoffman House; Lieut. E. D. Bostick, Astor House.

The board of which Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., is president, convened to give 1st Lieut. J. W. Watson, 10th Cav., a second examination for promotion, sat at Fort Myer, Va., this week. The board has not yet concluded its sessions.

Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. A., after an exceedingly pleasant tour of duty at Burlington, Vt., dating from March 1, 1893, now goes to Atlanta, Ga., as assistant to Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

Mrs. J. J. Almy, wife of the late Adm. Almy, U. S. N., is enjoying a visit from her friend, Miss Croes, of Yonkers-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Almy has been confined to the house nearly all winter with a severe cold, but is quite well and out again.

Corp. Forse, 3d Inf., recently ordered up for examination in the Department of Dakota, is a son of Maj. G. Forse, 1st Cav. He is a graduate of one of the Cincinnati technical schools and took a two years' course in the University of Cincinnati.

Mr. Lisperard Stewart, of New York, and Mr. Dudley D. Gantier, of Hempstead, L. I., gave a dinner at the Hotel Inglaterra, Havana, Cuba, March 18, to Consul General Lee, with Capt. Sigbee, of the Maine, and Comdr. Cowles, of the Fern, as guests.

Col. William Sinclair, 7th U. S. Art., is expected to leave Fort Wadsworth for Fort Slocum, N. Y., the latter part of this week. Recruits and seasoned artillerymen have been arriving at Slocum quite rapidly this week and the nucleus of the regiment is in good shape.

Dr. F. C. Van Vliet, with his son, John, has returned to his country place at Shrewsbury, N. J. Mrs. Van Vliet will join him shortly after Easter. Dr. and Mrs. Van Vliet have been passing the winter with Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, 819 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

The "San Francisco Report" of March 15, 1898, has a portrait of Capt. Charles E. Clark, who has just been appointed to the command of the battleship Oregon. The "Report" says that "Capt. Clark is one of the brightest and breeziest officers in the Navy, and has always borne the white plume of a blameless life."

1st Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., who reported this week for duty as military aid to Secretary Alger, left Washington Thursday night on a tour of inspection of the Southern coast defenses. The report that Lieut. Duvall goes to treat with Gomez, the Cuban insurgent leader, is denied at the War Department.

Capt. R. C. Van Vliet is being congratulated upon his promotion, which takes him to Fort Sill, Okla. Both Capt. and Mrs. Van Vliet have many warm friends at Fort Reno, where they have been stationed, who will regret their departure. Their four children have been down with German measles, but are all quite well again.

The assignment of Surg. Henry McElderry to Chief Surgeon, Department of the Missouri, is no surprise, as under the recent alignment of the geographical lines of the Department he became the Senior Medical Officer, so that the new place falls to him naturally, says the Kansas City "Times." The detail is a splendid one and the veteran surgeon will no doubt give to the new duties his great professional ability and energies.

The board which recently examined Capt. J. D. Poin-dexter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., for retirement, has pronounced him physically incapacitated for active service, but the Secretary of War has waived action on the proceedings of the board for the present. Capt. Poin-dexter has been relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and has been assigned to duty as assistant to the attending surgeon at New York.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. G. Mitchell, Lieut. W. F. Hancock, Capt. J. M. Cabell, Col. E. B. Williston, Capt. F. A. Winter, Lieut. C. P. Echols, Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Lieut. H. P. Howard, Lieut. L. S. Upton, Lieut. A. E. Williams, Lieut. F. G. Mauldin, Grand Hotel; Capt. S. A. Day, Lieut. J. H. Gifford, Capt. T. H. Norton, Astor House; Col. T. A. Dodge, Waldorf-Astoria; Capt. A. H. Russell, Murray Hill.

Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. A., came to New York City this week to attend a meeting of George Washington Post 103, G. A. R., of which he is the commander.

The next Army retirement for age is that of Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen., on April 10 next.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st U. S. Art., has now got his Light Battery K comfortably settled into camp at Galveston, Texas, and doubtless the change is to some extent an agreeable one.

Missourians are very sorry that the exigencies of the service require that Capt. G. H. Roach, 17th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty with their National Guard for some years, is to join his regiment.

Capt. R. H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Art., has assumed command of Fort Morgan, Ala., and Capt. W. E. Purviance left Governors Island this week to take charge of the Medical Department at that post.

A Fort Reno press dispatch says: On March 16 the marriage of Col. E. P. Pearson, 10th U. S. Inf., to Miss Eskridge, daughter of Maj. R. I. Eskridge, same regiment, was announced to take place about the middle of May.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., retired, has secured the Shubert prize from the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences for his work on theoretical astronomy. The Shubert prize was founded by a Russian General of that name.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, had a conference with Capt. James Allen, Signal Officer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt in connection with plans for connecting all the fortifications in New York Harbor by telegraph during his recent visit to New York.

A Fort Riley dispatch says: "There is unusual activity manifested in the cavalry branch of the post. All the men are working hard in the riding school, which is running from sunrise until sunset. This immense building is like a three-ring circus. Everybody is taking extra exercise to harden up their muscles, and this better prepares them for the hardship of the field duty."

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated recently in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, New York City, in memory of the late Gen. William Starke Rosecrans. Many Grand Army men were present, and all the cadets of the De La Salle Institute. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father George Deshon, Superior General of the Paulist Order, who said he had been with Gen. Rosecrans at West Point. He told how Gen. Rosecrans had become a convert to Catholicism and had been the means of converting his entire family.

The tenth annual reunion and dinner of West Point graduates in Chicago and vicinity was held at Kinsley's on the evening of March 16. Among those present were Mr. H. B. Herr, '66; Capt. P. S. Bonus, '70; Capt. H. E. Robinson, '71; Capt. W. H. Miller, '72; Lieut. H. T. Reed, '73; Capt. J. G. Ballance, '74; Capt. R. P. P. Wainwright, '75; Mr. C. L. Hammond, '76; Capt. C. Howland, '76; Capt. E. Swift, '76; Capt. A. Pickering, '78; Lieut. E. H. Browne, '79; Lieut. H. D. Waite, '79; Mr. W. Fish, '81; Mr. P. Isham, '87; Lieut. J. C. Gregg and Mr. E. C. Young.

The New York "Herald" of March 20 has a sketch with portrait of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, which the writer concludes by saying: "Mrs. Miles is the constant companion of her husband in all of his undertakings. When he goes to inspect fortifications in any part of the country, she goes with him. If official business calls him to New York, Mrs. Miles accompanies her husband. When the General made his tour of Europe, from which he returned last year, he had as a constant companion his interested and interesting wife. She was a Sherman, daughter of the late Judge Sherman, of Cleveland. John Sherman, the present Secretary of State, is her uncle, as was Gen. William T. Sherman."

A Washington (D. C.) correspondent writing of the late Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., says: "The General was a poor politician in advancing his own interests, but his friends, upon learning his desire to be Registrar of the Treasury, rallied to him with energy and won the fight over a strong field of applicants. It proved to be one of Mr. Cleveland's most popular appointments, and one of these which General Harrison ratified by leaving undisturbed when he came in. Gen. Rosecrans made his home at Willard's Hotel, only a block away from his office, and led a quiet life. His daughter, who afterward became Mrs. Toole, of Montana, lived with her father and assisted him in entertaining his friends. Both were Roman Catholics and strict observers of all their religious duties, and on a Sunday morning the old soldier, with his young daughter on his arm, could be seen making his way to early mass."

Adml. Paul Jones Farragut Turner, of the California Naval Militia, says the San Francisco "News Letter," donned his newest uniform, attached himself to his longest sword, and kissing farewell to many admiring females, started on a perilous journey to San Diego on board the Pinta, of which he acted as Commander. Adml. Paul Jones Farragut Turner, though a Naval hero—second only to Lord Nelson or Lieut. Semmes Peterson, of Peterson's Landing, has good horse sense when it comes to navigation, and took with him an advisory board in the shape of three sailors from a man-of-war. The Pinta plowed the waves of the bay and came to a dead stop off Fort Mason. Her boilers were leaking and the Admiral hurriedly got on shore and took a Fillmore street car home, expecting an explosion or worse, from the decrepit machinery of the Government's present. Then next day grew he wrothy for he observed on the classic countenances of some of the superior officers of the old hulk Marion a series of snickering smiles.

1st Lieut. J. W. Watson, 10th Cav., has been ordered to appear before an examining board at Fort Myer, Va., at the call of the president of the board, Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., for a physical examination and a general review of his case. It will be remembered that Lieut. Watson was recently pronounced by a medical board disqualified for promotion, but as his disability was considered by the Surgeon General to be curable, he was recommended to submit to an operation which the medical officers believed would remove his disability. He failed to undergo the operation and also failed to appear before Col. W. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., according to the recommendations of the Department. The matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, and it was first proposed either to order Lieut. Watson to submit to an operation and as an alternative ordered him to his regiment. The Secretary felt that Lieut. Watson was derelict in his duty in ignoring the recommendations to the Department, but as the course proposed in regard to him was without precedent, the Secretary decided to set aside the proceedings and findings of the medical board which had examined the officer and to order him to be examined before a new board to whose attention the additional evidence furnished by the recent developments in the case will be brought.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Inf., now visiting at Elkton, Md., will rejoin at Fort Porter, N. Y., about April next.

Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th U. S. Cav., Military Attaché at Paris, France, sailed for England March 23 on the steamship New York.

Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Madison Barracks, is visiting relatives at Auburn, N. Y.

Capt. S. W. Miller and his company, B, 5th U. S. Inf., is to succeed the artillery garrison at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. Hugh F. Reed, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed Chief of Engineers, Illinois National Guard, by the Governor of that State.

Capt. W. C. Brown, 1st U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Denver, Colo., to see his mother, who has been quite ill.

Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th U. S. Inf., to whose excellent record of service we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Wednesday, March 23.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art., has assumed command at Tybee Island, Ga., and has with him as assistant Lieut. J. S. Hayden, of the same regiment.

Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d U. S. Cav., is spending a few weeks' leave from Fort Ethan Allen in New York, with headquarters at the Broadway Central Hotel.

Judge George R. Sage, of the U. S. District Court, Cincinnati, and the father-in-law of Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., has been seriously ill but is reported as improving.

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st U. S. Art., at present visiting in Chicago, is expected in Washington, D. C., in a few days, where his address will be 2115 California avenue N. W.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has returned to Washington, from an official tour during which he collected a good deal of extremely useful information.

Capt. S. W. Taylor, and Lieuts. S. D. Sturgis and S. A. Kephart, with Light Battery F, 4th Art., arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., from Fort Riley, March 20, and have gone into camp.

Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting at Washington, D. C., for some years past, was expected to return to Sacket Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week.

Lieut. C. T. Menohor, 3d U. S. Art., was expected at Fort McHenry, Md., the latter part of this week from the Pacific coast to report to Col. E. B. Williston for transfer to the 6th Art., and service on the regimental staff.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., who took command at Fort Hancock, N. J., has appointed the following staff: Lieut. J. P. Tracy, Adj.; Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, Q. M. and C.; Lieut. W. F. Hancock, Ord. and Signal Officer.

The revised manual for U. S. Army Chaplains prepared by G. W. Simpson, Post Chaplain, U. S. A., retired, and recently issued by the A. G. O., is a handy little volume of 38 pages, and fully carries out the intention of the compiler, viz., to give useful assistance to a Chaplain in the performance of his duties.

Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills entertained at dinner, in their beautiful home, No. 2 Du Pont Circle, Washington, the past week. The guests were: Senator and Mrs. Bates, Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, Gen. and Mrs. Bliss, Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Shunk, Capt. and Mrs. Beach, and the house guest, Mrs. Stewart.

The Glens Falls, N. Y., "Daily Times" publishes a fac-simile of the commission as Captain of "John Paul Jones, Esquire," which is in possession of a resident of that town, Zalmon S. Olmstead, in whose family it has been cherished for thirty years. It came to him from a traveling printer, Benjamin Worcester by name, in 1864-5.

Gen. William M. Graham has located the Headquarters, Department of the South, in the Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga., which furnishes sufficient accommodation. The new Department is now in good running order. The statement last week that Gen. Graham had temporarily established headquarters Department of the Gulf at the Aragon Hotel, Atlanta, was correct at the time. The name of the Department has been changed to the South and permanent headquarters established as stated.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution selected the eve of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the fall of Lord North's ministry as the date for its sixth annual banquet, and the banquet was given March 19, at Delmonico's, New York. It was a notable occasion of the kind from the character and number of members and guests, from the topics discussed and their treatment, and from the enthusiastic spirit of patriotism manifested. Chauncey M. Depew presided and among the many present were Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and Gen. Francis H. Appleton.

A visit from Gen. Coppinger, the commander of the new Department of the Missouri, to the posts recently falling under his command is expected at an early day, says the Kansas City "Times." The General can expect a royal welcome from the troops at all these new stations, but from none will it be more enthusiastic than from those located at Fort Leavenworth. For several years the General was stationed at Fort Leavenworth as Captain of the 23d Infantry, and later as Major and Lieutenant Colonel, while on the staff of Maj. Gen. Pope. Gen. Coppinger is a favorite among officers and men, and it is stated that he has lost none of his fine social qualities.

Lieut. George Wood Logan, U. S. N., son of Hon. and Mrs. Thos. A. Logan, of Cincinnati, has joined them at the Inn, Palm Beach, Florida, and will remain the rest of the season upon leave of absence. Lieut. Logan is attached to the personal staff of Rear Adml. McNair, and just returned from a three years' cruise with the Asiatic squadron in China, Japan and Corea. He covered himself with honor and distinction in the Samoan affair some years ago and earned an enviable record for bravery and gallant conduct on that occasion. Lieut. Logan is young and handsome and is much lionized in society, so his presence is a welcome addition to the social circles at the Inn.—The Tatler.

A dispatch from the Yellowstone National Park states that the snow there is many feet deep in the mountains and in all the Teton region, but arrangements are already under way that will provide a very different outlook for the tourist in the park season of 1898 from that of 1897. During the closed season Col. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., has, continues the dispatch, made life a burden to poachers, so much so that the renegades and outlaws of the Jackson Hole and other Wyoming districts have threatened his life. They have been more energetically pursued and more severely punished than ever before. As a consequence the outlaws have gone hungry and game has got through the winter in excellent shape.

Maj. M. Carter, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., where he expects to remain for the next six weeks or two months, and afterwards may go abroad.

Just as Governor Bradley had left Frankfort, Ky., March 22, for Newport News, to attend the launching of the battleship Kentucky, came the news of the death, at Somerset, of his sister, Mrs. Scott.

Lieut. Col. William H. Luscomb, president of the Military Athletic League, on behalf of the League, has warmly congratulated the troops of the regular Army on their splendid proficiency in every respect as shown at the recent tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Capt. A. D. Niskern, recently appointed to the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., was, before re-entering the Army, the editor of the Hastings, Mich., "Banner," but is known all over the country as one of the most accomplished officers of the Army, says the Kansas City "Times." As commander of Hastings Division, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, he entered the competitive drill open to the world, with his command in those two years, and won first prize each year against all comers. He resigned from the Army before he entered the newspaper business at Hastings, for reasons sufficient to him at the time, but was later reappointed with rank from the date of his last appointment.

THEY DIDN'T HOIST THE FLAG.

The recent death of Brig. Gen. C. C. Auger, retired, at his home, in Washington, D. C., recalls an old incident in his early military career.

For a short time prior to the breaking out of the Civil War, Gen. Auger (then a Captain), was stationed at Fort Hoskins, a rather insignificant little post in Benton County, Ore., near the town of Corvallis, which stands on the west bank of the Willamette River. When Fort Hunter was fired on early in April, 1861, a rousing Union meeting was held in the town of Corvallis. Thousands of people poured in from all the surrounding country. There were music, flags, procession, salutes fired, speaking, and a general patriotic demonstration. Capt. Auger came over early from the post, bringing a company of infantry and two small field pieces. He desired to show his patriotism, and to participate in the demonstration. The two field pieces were brought along to fire salutes.

A small wooden building stood near the bank of the river at a point where there was quite a high bluff. This building belonged to a well-known resident of Corvallis, who was somewhat noted for his disloyal sentiments. Early in the day reports were freely circulated that this person had in his possession a Confederate flag, and that he proposed to hoist it over the building mentioned. Of course, the reports created great excitement among the crowds, and trouble was anticipated.

Some of the officials waited upon Capt. Auger and informed him of what was threatened.

"What!" exclaimed Auger, his face all ablaze with patriotic indignation. "What! they propose to hoist the Confederate flag here, in this town, on such a day as this? Well, I'd like to see them do it! Where is it to be raised, you say? Show me the building! I'll have my two guns all ready, and, when that flag goes up, I'll have that house blown into the river."

It was no idle threat. Capt. Auger immediately gave orders to his soldiers to bring the two field pieces and stationed them near the building, in point-blank range, and pointed the frowning muzzles so as to bear directly on the house. The guns did valiant service that day in firing salutes, but no Confederate flag made its appearance, and no one was foolhardy enough to attempt to hoist it. Capt. Auger's guns were too close.

Only a few weeks after this episode, Capt. Auger was ordered East and took a conspicuous part in the late Civil War, rising from an obscure Captain to a Brigadier General. J. M. BALTIMORE.
Spokane, Wash., March 5, 1898.

COMPLIMENT TO AN ARMY OFFICER.

Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th Cav., has been honored with an invitation, which he has accepted, to command all the troops on the occasion of the 123d anniversary and celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, at Charlotte, May 18, 19 and 20. In their letter announcing his selection the military committee say: "This decision on our part meets with the hearty approval of the Colonels of the State Guard, and the entire Monumental Committee. Charlotte feels that she has a just claim on you, and the boys will be proud to march with you as their leader. Knowing your fitness for the position and your devotion to the State troops, we have no better means of showing our appreciation than by asking you to take the command." In reply Maj. Hayes says: "Please accept my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by you and your committee in this invitation, an honor which I appreciate next to that of commanding a brigade of North Carolina troops in the field in the event of war. I am also grateful for the complimentary expressions in which the invitation is couched." It is the intention of the committee, passed at a meeting yesterday, to have a three days' celebration. The first day, May 18, a fireman's contest; May 19, a trades' display, bicycle racing, etc.; May 20, unveiling, preceded by a parade of the armed troops, Continental Guards and Confederate Veterans. It is also their desire, if they can possibly get them, to have a three days' encampment of the troops—18, 19 and 20th.

One evidence of the appreciation by the Military Athletic League of New York of the work of the regular troops at the recent tournament in New York is the following letter to the commandant of Fort Columbus:

Military Athletic League,
March 21, 1898.

Colonel William S. Worth.

My Dear Colonel: I desire, in the name of the Military Athletic League, to extend to you our sincere thanks for the co-operation of yourself and the men under Lieut. McAlexander during the tournament just closed. Notwithstanding a call for extra work, it was readily and willingly given and the public commendation expressed whenever the 13th Infantry appeared in the Garden was the best evidence that the people were anxious to see and quick to appreciate the splendid condition of the drill and military efficiency of your command. I am thoroughly satisfied that the exhibition was equally good for the education of the public and for the improvement of our National Guard and I cannot express to you sufficiently our pleasure at your cordial support and our satisfaction at the splendid results accomplished. Very truly yours,
C. H. LUSCOMB,
President.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The tenth annual reunion and dinner of West Point graduates in Chicago and vicinity was held at Kinsley's Wednesday evening, March 9, which was the ninety-sixth birthday of the United States Military Academy.

Among the prominent West Point graduates from other cities present were: Governor W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin, class of 1866; Capt. John G. Ballance, Galesburg, Ill., class of 1875; Capt. Eben Swift, Springfield, Ill., class of 1876; Henry De H. Waite, Toledo, Ohio, class of 1879; Lieut. F. D. Webster, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., class of 1889. The oldest graduate heard from was Gen. T. J. Wood, class of 1845, Dayton, Ohio. He was unable to be present on account of Mrs. Wood's health, but wrote: "Please extend to all assembled graduates my cordial greetings, with best wishes for a good time, and many happy returns."

There are between sixty and seventy graduates in Chicago and vicinity, among them Capt. P. T. Tumley, '45, of Highland Park, Ill., and Gen. Milo S. Hascaill, '52, of Oak Park, Gen. Brooke and nearly all the officers of the Department of the Lakes were present.

A special meeting of the Naval Reserve Association of Illinois was held Monday, at 4 o'clock p. m. The object was to provide for filling the ranks of the Naval Reserve of Illinois to the maximum strength permitted under the law and arranging for the complete equipment of the reserve.

Battery D, 1st Illinois Artillery, was mustered out of service March 12. The officers were not included in the order. They are Capt. Wm. Austin and Lieuts. Watt, Lawrence and Lindman. Immediately after the muster out the late members signed the roll of a new organization to be mustered in upon a call being made to that effect.

Chief Engr. David P. Jones, U. S. N., retired, lectured on the "Navy of the United States" at the People's Institute on Friday evening, March 18, under the auspices of the Literary and Social Club of the People's Church. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of typical vessels of the old and new Navy. A detachment of the 1st Battalion, N. M. I., also gave an exhibition drill.

ON BEHALF OF HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Your valuable paper has always stood by the enlisted men when they were in need of assistance, and I hope you will see your way through in prevailing upon General Sternberg through the columns of your paper to increase the number of Hospital Stewards, or, at least, to hold examinations for this position not oftener than once in two years. In 1894 several military posts were abandoned and in consequence, no examination was held. General Sternberg went further. He recommended to Congress that owing to the abandonment of several military posts 100 Hospital Stewards would be sufficient for the needs of the service. Accordingly, the number of Hospital Stewards was reduced to 100. Quite a few posts have been opened up of late and the strength of the Army has been increased. Would it not be right to repeal the law and increase the number of Hospital Stewards? Thirty-two passed in the last examination and only six have been appointed. It is rather discouraging to prepare for an examination for about four years, pass, and then get left on account of there being no vacancies.

AN ACTING.

FORT WAYNE, MICH.

Detroit, March 17.

Last Monday evening's orchestral concert given by the 19th Infantry Band in the post hall, Fort Wayne, Mich., was one of more than usual interest. Every seat was occupied before the hour set for the concert. The audience was an enthusiastic one, most of the members on the programme receiving an encore. Especially pleasing was the piano solo of Winifred Ada Whiteley, a daughter of Bandmaster Whiteley, seven and a half years old. Her playing created a most favorable impression and an encore was demanded when she played a little classic entitled "Childish Tenderness," by A. Schmolli, op. 50, in surprising technique and execution for one so young. She gives promise of future greatness. It was her first appearance before the public. Another significant number and one which elicited much applause was the clarinet solo. The last number, "Shepherd Life in the Alps," a descriptive piece depicting scenes and instances that occur in the Alps during one day's observation. This number occupied fifteen minutes to play.

NOW IS THE TIME.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"

The article on page 512 of your valuable weekly headed "Now for the Infantry," is in my opinion timely, and a thoroughly good article and should be read by every one during these times. With the three battalion organization, the U. S. Army in time of war can be increased to 100,000 men, under the command of intelligent and experienced officers. Now is the time to have the matter attended to by Congress.

ARMY.

FORT CROOK, NEB.

Lieut. Col. Patterson has been detailed president of the Omaha Retiring Board.

Dr. Shaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., after two months' detached duty at Fort Crook, left for St. Paul, Minn.

Acting Asst. Surg. Howard, who recently arrived, has taken Lieut. Godfrey's quarters, his family expecting to arrive shortly.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Capt. Sharpe, has gone to Wooster, O., to visit her son, Howard, who is attending the University in Wooster.

Tuesday the officers and ladies of the post gave a reception to Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis.

Rumor says that Maj. Koerber, Medical Director, of this Military Department, will retain his residence at Fort Crook, instead of removing to Omaha.

Thursday Mrs. Forbes, assisted by the Misses Patterson, entertained the Card Club. It is very much regretted that Mrs. Forbes and the Misses Patterson are so soon to take their departure.

Though Germany may not be exceedingly friendly to us, it allows us to purchase smokeless powder. Fifty tons from Hamburg were consigned to the New York Arsenal on Monday last.

The following 1st Lieutenants have been transferred to the 6th Artillery: From the 1st, Henry L. Hawthorne and Gustave W. S. Stevens; from the 2d, Louis Ostheim and Arthur F. Curtis; from the 3d Edward A. Millar, John K. Cree, Chas. T. Menoher; from the 4th, William P. Stone and Samuel D. Sturgis; from the 5th, Thos. Ridgway, Edgar Russell. To the 7th Artillery have been transferred the following: From the 1st, John W. Ruckman, Elisha S. Benton, T. Bentley Mott and Henry D. Todd, Jr.; from the 2d, Isaac N. Lewis, C. DeW. Willcox; from the 3d, Henry C. Davis, John D. Barrette, Elmer W. Hubbard; from the 4th, Lucien G. Berry; from the 5th Willoughby Walke.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 22, 1898.

Cadet Bricker is in the cadet hospital, where he is now gradually recovering, although still very weak from loss of blood, owing to a deep cut on the head.

Mrs. Bricker, mother of Cadet Bricker, is a guest of Mrs. Spurgin.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Russell's last Thursday and listened to a well written paper by the hostess. Subject, "Patriotism."

In accordance with recent orders, Maj. George H. Torney, post surgeon, will be relieved from duty about June 1, and will then report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at that station. Maj. John M. Banister, now at Fort Leavenworth, will report at West Point for duty on or about the above date.

Rev. Mr. Roome, assistant minister at Christ Church, New York, conducted the services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday.

Miss Josephine Roe has been a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Torney. Miss Julia Grant has been a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Larned. Miss Amory has been a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Ernst. Mrs. Jewett, mother of Cadet Jewett, is a guest of Mrs. Pence. Mrs. and Miss Van Nest, Mrs. and Miss Groves spent Sunday at the hotel. Among other visitors have been Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball, Q. M. D., a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Russell; Col. G. W. Foster and Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey.

The event of the week was the fourth indoor competition held in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, March 19, under the auspices of the Army Officers' Athletic Association. The cadet committee on athletics was composed of Cadets T. F. Maginnis, '98; F. C. Doyle, 1900; E. H. Humphrey, '99; W. R. Bettison, 1901. Officers of the competition: Referee, Lieut. J. J. Pershing; Judges of machine events, Lieuts. J. T. Crabbs, W. H. Smedberg, Jr., J. R. Lindsey, Joseph Wheeler, Jr. Judges of field events, Capt. F. A. Winter, Lieuts. M. C. Smith, Jens Bugge, William Weigel, H. P. Howard, T. L. Ames, Chester Harding, D. M. King and W. C. Babcock. Starter, Rev. Herbert Shipman. Timekeeper, Capt. W. E. Wilder, Lieuts. E. E. Winslow, and E. D. Cassatt. Measurers, Cadets G. V. Heidt, '99; C. M. Wesson, 1900. Scorer, Cadet C. W. Eixton, '98. Announcer, E. H. Martin, '98.

The most interesting events were the pole climbing, tumbling exhibition, 20-yard dash, flying rings, potato race, and tug-of-war. In the tumbling exhibition the contrast of strength and agility as exhibited by Cadets Hammond and Humphrey, E. H., called forth enthusiastic applause. Cadet Foster's graceful performance on the flying rings and Cadet Humphrey's tumbling were watched with great interest by all, but perhaps the most deeply interested spectators were Cols. Foster and Humphrey. The potato race won by Kromer, was intensely amusing. The tug-of-war was probably the event of greatest general interest. In the first heat '98 yielded to the greater strength of '99, much to the surprise of a number of the spectators. The plebs scored a victory over the 3d class in the second heat, but lost the third to '99. The prizes were well selected and will make useful adjuncts to the cadet's toilet accessories. Among them were: Silver-backed hair brushes, silver-handled whisks, razors, razor strops, penknives, penholders, etc.

The following are the dates for baseball games during the season: April 16, Lafayette; April 23, Union; April 30, Vermont Wesleyan; May 7, Harvard; May 14, Trinity; May 21, Wesleyan; May 28, 7th Regiment. Cadets Clifford P. Arnold, Arkansas; Marshall H. Hurt, Alabama; Joseph C. Kay, New York; Allen F. Morrisett, Virginia; Robert F. Both, Pennsylvania, having been found deficient upon intermediate examination, have been discharged and Cadet Herman W. Alkery, of Ohio, 4th class, has resigned. In all these cases the cadets failed to make up previous deficiency.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

There is a dimness overshadowing the brightness of St. Augustine in the looked-for day of the departure of the 1st Artillery, its gallant Lieutenant Colonel Jacob B. Rawles, his charming wife and daughter, who leave next Wednesday for Sullivan's Island, with Capt. Van Ness's Battery, Adj. John V. White, and Q. M. Albert Todd. It is to be the same old "Girl I Left Behind Me" with a general feeling of "Auld Lang Syne" for the gallant 1st. There is some compensation for the loss in the returning of Co. B, of the 5th Infantry, as it brings Capt. Samuel Miller and his wife, who won her way into the St. Augustine heart during the tour here of the 5th. Then again Mrs. Todd, will remain until her husband receives his Captaincy in a new regiment. Mrs. White will not leave until Miss White ends her school term here. Mrs. Hubbell and Miss Hubbell will continue here until quarters are ready on Sullivan's Island, as will also Mrs. Van Deusen, which will better prepare their friends for the "hard-heartedness" of the Department in changing the troops.

While the people have been prepared for the leaving of the 1st Artillery, the receipt of the order yesterday, sending Capt. Frank J. Ives and Mrs. Ives to Fort Wingate, N. M., was a disagreeable surprise. They leave next Wednesday.

The unfortunate Carter court martial has given St. Augustine the opportunity of greeting several distinguished Army officers in the gallant war veteran, Lieut. Samuel Mansfield, son of the hero who gave his life at Antietam, and Maj. Wm. S. Stanton, C. E., who spent last Sunday at the Alcazar; and to-day by the coming to the Ponce de Leon of Capt. W. M. Black, C. E., commissioners for the District of Columbia, who receives a royal welcome by those who knew him during his station among them, and also Col. C. A. Woodruff, S. D.; Maj. Wm. S. Patten, C. D.; Capt. Chas. McClure, 18th Inf.; Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art.; Capt. C. E. Gillette, C. E., and Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Gillette, who are enjoying the Alcazar and St. Augustine delights for one day only to the regret of the many who desired their longer stay, as this is a paradise for Army and Navy folks to stray into.

Mrs. J. Y. Seyburn, with her mother, Mrs. Wesson; Miss Edith and Master Seyburn, are at the Ponce de Leon for a two weeks' sojourn with their friends in preference to Washington's social life. Master Seyburn declined a dish of Spanish mackerel at his Ponce de Leon dinner the other evening, saying, "If we meet, we will have a fight."

The British third-class cruiser, Cordelia, Capt. M. Burke, dropped anchor off the bar this afternoon. As soon as the gallant Britishers land they will find a storming party ready to "ate and drink" them. The officers of the Cordelia have been danced and toasted at the Royal Palm, Miami, and Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, and now St. Augustine's folks are to fête them to annihilation. The Cordelia for want of water must remain several miles off shore.

The past week has been one round of pleasure for Army people, and for the Marine Corps representatives, Maj. and Mrs. Haycock, who are sought by their civilian friends. The St. Augustine Yacht Club's hop last night was made unexpectedly agreeable by the coming of Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen from Charleston.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(As now constituted.)

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. C. Maj. Gen. W. Merritt, Commanding.
Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Maj. Gen. Jno. R. Brooke, Commanding.
Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Col. Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Commanding.
Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, Commanding.
Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, Commanding.
Department of the Gulf—Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, Commanding.
Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, Commanding.
Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, Commanding.

G. O. 7, MARCH 8, 1898, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Announces that the period of practical instruction for the infantry and cavalry troops of this command for the present year will commence April 1 and extend to Nov. 30. All line officers and enlisted men except the guard, chief baker and one cook for each organization will attend drills and instruction. The preliminary drills for small arms practice will be held during the month of April. The annual revolver practice for the cavalry will commence April 11 and end May 7. The annual rifle practice for infantry will commence May 2, and carbine practice for cavalry May 9, and continue until completed, not later than June 30. At all posts supplied with Hotchkiss mountain and machine guns, annual practice will be held during the month of July. All practice marches and field operations will be held in "field dress and equipment." The months of May and June are designated for instruction in military signaling.

G. O. 8, MARCH 14, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 512 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

512. Printed letter and note headings for department headquarters will contain only the designation of the headquarters, the office to which the correspondence pertains, post-office address, and blank date. Those for posts, regiments, and schools of instruction will contain only the designation of the post, regiment or school, post-office address, and blank date. Names of officers or other persons will not be printed on letter or note headings for use in any branch of the military service.

II.—The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act to authorize two additional regiments of artillery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the artillery of the Army shall consist of seven regiments, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the Hospital Corps, shall be increased one thousand six hundred and ten, the increase to be exclusively for the artillery arm.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, twelve Captains, fourteen 1st Lieutenants, twelve 2d Lieutenants, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two Principal Musicians, and twelve batteries: Provided, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be so organized shall have, in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law, four Corporals, two Farriers, and one Saddler: And provided further, That each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may, in the discretion of the President, have two additional Sergeants.

Sec. 3. That all vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from the next lower grade in the arm; and the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion shall apply to appointments made under this act.

Approved March 8, 1898.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 14, 1898.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the two weeks ending Saturday, March 12, 1898.

Adjutant General's Department.

Capt. George Andrews, 25th Inf., to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, Feb. 26, 1898, vice Wagner, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, Feb. 26, 1898, vice Corbin, appointed Adjutant General.

Maj. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 26, 1898, vice Volkmar, promoted.

Artillery Arm.

Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art., to be Major, Feb. 10, 1898, vice Smith, 4th Art., retired from active service—to the 4th Art.

Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., to be Major, Feb. 10, 1898, vice Chester, 3d Art., retired from active service—to the 3d Art.

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., to be Captain, Feb. 10, 1898, vice Andrus, 1st Art., promoted—to the 1st Art.

1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., to be Captain, Feb. 10, 1898, vice Hess, 3d Art., promoted—to the 3d Art.

2d Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 3d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1898, vice Pope, 1st Art., retired from active service—to the 1st Art.

2d Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1898, vice Murray, 1st Art., promoted—to the 1st Art.

2d Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1898, vice Birkhimer, 3d Art., promoted—to the 1st Art.

Adtl. 2d Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, 3d Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 3d Art., Feb. 10, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Todd, promoted.

Adtl. 2d Lieut. Edwin O. Sarraff, 3d Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 3d Art., Feb. 10, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hamilton, retired from active service.

Adtl. 2d Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, 4th Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 5th Art., Feb. 10, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Winston, promoted.

Adtl. 2d Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, 1st Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Art., Feb. 10, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Krayenbuhl, promoted.

Adtl. 2d Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller, 4th Art., to the

vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 4th Art., Feb. 28, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Honey, resigned.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 16, 1898, vice Morton, 9th Inf., retired from active service—to the 9th Inf.

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 26, 1898, vice Carter, 5th Inf., retired from active service—to the 5th Inf.

1st Lieut. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., to be Captain, Feb. 1, 1898, vice Clark, 2d Inf., retired from active service—to the 2d Inf.

2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1897, vice Duval, 15th Inf., appointed C. S., who resigns his line commission—to the 15th Inf.

2d Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1898, vice Palmer, 9th Inf., promoted—to the 9th Inf.

2d Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1898, vice Miller, 5th Inf., promoted—to the 5th Inf.

2d Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton, 21st Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1898, vice Benham, 2d Inf., promoted—to the 2d Inf.

Add. 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, 7th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 15th Inf., Dec. 16, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hirsch, promoted.

Add. 2d Lieut. James F. Brady, 13th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 19th Inf., Jan. 16, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Frazier, promoted.

Add. 2d Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, 15th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 22d Inf., Jan. 26, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Add. 2d Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 21st Inf., Feb. 1, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Upton, promoted.

Retirements.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Col. William A. Elderkin, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, March 11, 1898.

Post Chaplain William H. Pearson, March 2, 1898.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment.

By Brig. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adj. Gen., his commission as Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, Feb. 26, 1898.

Casualties.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, retired, died March 7, 1898, at Washington, D. C.

Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, 10th Inf., died March 8, 1898, at Fort Sill, O. T.

Capt. Barrington K. West, C. S., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 6th Cav., only, Feb. 26, 1898.

1st Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 5th Inf., died March 5, 1898, at Burlington, Ia.

2d Lieut. Robertson Honey, 4th Art., resigned Feb. 28, 1898.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

Note.—No list was issued for the week ending March 5, 1898.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 21, 1898.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 19, 1898.

Appointments.

1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art., to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, March 9, 1898, vice Miller, promoted.

Retirements.

For disability incident to the service, Section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Col. William A. Elderkin, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub., March 11, 1898.

Capt. George H. Evans, 10th Cav., March 11, 1898.

For disability incident to the service, act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Major.

Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art., March 8, 1898.

Casualty.

Maj. George Andrews, Asst. Adj. Gen., resigned his commission as Captain, 25th Infantry, only, March 10, 1898.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 1, MARCH 14, 1898, DEPT. SOUTH.

Instructions from the Secretary of War direct that the newly created Department consisting of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters to be established at Atlanta, Ga., shall be designated Department of the South, instead of Department of the Gulf, as previously ordered from the War Department.

All orders of the Department of Texas will continue in force.

The following-named officers constitute the staff:

Personal Staff.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., A. D. C., Engineer Officer.

Department Staff.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, A. A. G.

Capt. Frank L. Dodds, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate.

Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster.

Maj. Edward E. Dravo, C. S., Chief Commissary and Purchasing Commissary.

Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, Chief Surgeon.

Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster.

Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept., Chief Ordnance Officer and commanding San Antonio Arsenal, Texas.

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, Signal Officer.

By command of Brig. Gen. Graham:

W. F. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 2, MARCH 10, 1898, DEPT. MISSOURI.

The following are announced as constituting the staff of the Department Commander:

Personal Staff.

1st Lieut. Grote Hutcherson, 9th Cav., Aid, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Engineer Officer.

1st Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, 9th Cav., Aid, Chief Ordnance Officer and Signal Officer.

Department Staff.

Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate.

Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster.

Maj. Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, Chief Commissary and Purchasing Commissary.

Capt. James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon (temporarily in charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon).

Maj. Albert S. Towar, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster.

By command of Brig. Gen. Coppinger:

GROTE HUTCHERSON,

1st Lieut. 9th Cav., Aid, A. A. G.

G. O. 1, MARCH 18, 1898, DEPT. MISSOURI.

In accordance with the orders of the President as published in General Orders No. 7, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the new geographical Department of the Missouri, consisting of the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and of the troops serving therein.

The orders of the old Department of the Platte will govern Forts Crook, Niobrara and Robinson, Neb.; as to posts formerly included in the old Department of the Missouri, the orders of that Department will remain in force until further instructions.

J. J. COPPINGER, Brig. Gen.,
Commanding.

G. O. 2, MARCH 14, 1898, DEPT. SOUTH.

In compliance with orders of the Major General commanding the Army, Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, now at Fort Sam Houston, will change station to Galveston, Texas; the movement to take place by rail, as soon as practicable.

G. O. 1, MARCH 17, 1898, DEPT. OF LAKES.

In compliance with directions of the President as promulgated in General Orders No. 7, H. Q. A., dated March 11, 1898, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Lakes, embracing the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Maj. Gen.

G. O. 2, MARCH 17, 1898, DEPT. OF LAKES.

The following-named officers are announced as the staff of the Department Commander:

Personal Staff.

Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., A. D. C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

1st Lieut. James T. Dean, 14th Inf., A. D. C., Ordnance Officer.

2d Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf., A. D. C., Department Staff.

Col. Michael V. Sheridan, A. A. G., U. S. A., Adj. Gen.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, A. J. A. G., Judge Advocate.

Col. James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. G., Chief Quartermaster.

Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M., Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surg. Gen., Chief Surgeon.

Col. George W. Candee, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Chief Paymaster.

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, Signal Officer and Engineer Officer.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, MARCH 18, 1898, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Announces the rules to govern instruction in drill and other military exercises in this Department.

G. O., MARCH 4, 1898, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

In compliance with the orders of the President, promulgated in G. O. 7, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1898, the undersigned assumes command of that part of the State of South Dakota, not heretofore embraced within the territorial limits of this Department, and all troops therein.

JAMES F. WADE,

Brig. Gen., Commanding.

STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. N. Allison, C. S., Chief Commissary, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and purchase Subsistence supplies to include April 30, 1898, for attendants with reindeer train. (S. O. 45, D. Col., March 11.)

When notified by the recruiting officer at Portland, Ore., that recruits are awaiting examination, Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., will proceed to that city from the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., not often more than twice a week for the purpose of making the required physical examination of such recruits. (S. O. 47, D. Col., March 14.)

The following-named officers will proceed from San Antonio to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of the Department of the South, and there take station: 1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Adj. Gen.; Capt. Frank L. Dodds, Acting Judge Adv.; Maj. Edward E. Dravo, C. S.; Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Chief Surg.; Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Chief Paymr.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Officer. (S. O. 2, D. S., March 15.)

Par. 2, S. O. 40, c. s., D. Col., directing Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon, to proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., is revoked. Capt. Keefer will proceed, about April 1, to Dyea, Alaska, reporting to the Commanding Officer, District of Lynn Canal, for duty with the troops serving in that district. (S. O. 48, D. Col., March 16.)

1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty at that sub-post. (S. O. 48, D. Col., March 16.)

During the absence on leave of the Chief Surgeon of the Department of Columbia, his office will be under the temporary charge of Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg. (S. O. 48, D. Col., March 16.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

Par. 5, S. O. 22, Jan. 27, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to Maj. Egon A. Koerber, Surg., is revoked. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that Department. Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., on or about June 1, 1898, and will then report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri. Maj. John M. Banister, Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., upon the arrival there of Maj. Torney, and will then report to the Superintendent, U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., for duty at that station. 1st Lieut. John H. Stone, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report in person to the Commanding Officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at that post, and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

Capt. Jefferson D. Pindexter, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and from temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will report to Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., in New York City, for the purpose of assisting him in the examination of recruits in that city, including the Borough of Brooklyn. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

Hosp. Steward William Cross, will proceed to Fort Caswell, N. C., for duty. (Fort Slocum, March 18.)

Hosp. Steward W. A. Cross will proceed to Fort Caswell, N. C. (Fort Slocum, March 18.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed four visits during March, 1898, and not to exceed six visits during April, 1898, to the works of the Firth-Sterling Steel Company at Demmer, Pa., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles by that company. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

Capt. W. E. Furrance, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Columbus, March 20.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Otis Steel Company, Cleveland, O., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

1st Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., will, in addition to his duty as Surgeon, at Fort Washington, Md., attend the sick of the battery at Sheridan Point, Va. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the Commanding Officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment therein. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

Capt. Guy Howard, Asst. Q. M., will transfer his present duties to the Quartermaster at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and then proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the South. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will report at Fort Meade, S. D., for duty. Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Meade, S. D., upon the arrival there of Capt. Gibson, and will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for duty, to relieve Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surg. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTE.

Veterinary Surg. William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., will proceed from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for surgical treatment by Maj. J. M. Banister, Surg. (S. O. 26, D. Col., March 14.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., is granted leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 17.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 63, D. E., March 22.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Upon arrival of 2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th Cav., at Fort Brown, 2d Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav., will be relieved from further duty at that post, and will then proceed to join his troop at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (S. O. 2, D. S., March 15.)

Upon his return from leave 2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th Cav., will stand relieved from further duty at Fort McIntosh, and will then proceed to join his troop at Fort Brown, Texas. (S. O. 2, D. S., March 15.)

1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., Aid, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to Frontenac, Minn., March 18, for the purpose of inspecting a proposed site for a target range. (S. O. 35, D. D., March 15.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Maj. Edmond G. Fechet, 6th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 21, D. P., March 12.)

Par. 1, S. O. 53, March 5, 1898, H. Q. A., relieving Maj. Edmond G. Fechet, 6th Cav., from duty with the National Guard of Nebraska, is amended to take effect April 1, 1898. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

Pvt. E. W. Austin, K, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., vice Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d Cav., relieved. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 21, D. P., March 12.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

The following transfers are made in the 10th Cavalry: Capt. Charles L. Cooper, from Troop E to G; Capt. Charles G. Ayres, from Troop G to E. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

Col. Henry, 10th Cav., under date of March 12, 1898, referring to letter of instructions from the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, March 5, 1898, says: "Hereafter all applications for enlistment or re-enlistment of married men, in the Regiment will be forwarded to the Regimental Commander through Post Commanders for his approval or disapproval; the latter will generally follow, unless the man has had over fifteen years' service in the Army with other cogent reasons. The evil and impedimenta of married families is growing so that three years ago an average of about fifty applications a month for re-enlistments in the service were made. These have increased to more than double. There are no quarters provided for families, other than those for the non-commissioned staff; nor will there be, and the large number of married men sleeping out of quarters, with interests elsewhere is not in accordance with discipline of the Army or the object for which soldiers are enlisted. Men who marry without the knowledge or consent of their C. O.'s will not be re-enlisted, and every effort will be made to reduce the number of married soldiers in troops of this regiment."

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

2d Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st Art., will proceed at once from Fort Sam Houston to Galveston, Texas, to select a suitable camping ground for Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, and to carry out such other instructions as he may receive from the Battery Commander. (S. O. 3, D. S., March 16.)

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., Instructor in Engineering, will turn over to 1st Lieut. J. P. Wissner all property pertaining to Department of Engineering, Artillery School. (Fort Monroe, March 16.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 55, March 8, 1898, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art., to report in person to Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., is revoked. (H. Q. A., March 21.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art., will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as may be required for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 21.)

Pvt. Thos. B. Payne, 1, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal and Lance Corp. Henry Downes has been appointed Corporal in Battery G.

Sergt. W. L. Woods, 1, 2d Art., is attached to B, 3d Art., for rations. (Fort Monroe, March 19.)
A detachment under Sergt. Thomas H. Farrell, K, 2d Art., will report at Willets Point for duty. (Fort Schuyler, March 18.)

Corp. L. N. Hammond has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. E. J. Mack, appointed Corporal, in Battery M, 2d Artillery.

Sergt. J. M. Keane, D, 2d Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Adams, March 15.)

Lance Corp. C. E. West, B, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. E. E. Gayle, 2d Art., is detailed Range and Signal Officer. (Fort Preble, March 22.)

Sergt. W. L. Woods, 1, 2d Art., will proceed to join his battery at Fort Caswell. (Fort Monroe, March 21.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Maj. J. M. Lancaster, 4th Art., is detailed to make careful examination of the market value of the Post Exchange. (Washington Barracks, March 15.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting, Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Washington Barracks, March 15.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., is assigned to command of unassigned recruit detachment. (Washington Barracks, March 15.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., will accompany Battery I to Fort Mott and then join his Battery I at Fort Delaware. (Washington Barracks, March 16.)

Sergt. B. F. Waitt, E, 4th Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Monroe, March 18.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is appointed Quartermaster, Commissary, Adjutant, etc. (Fort Delaware, March 19.)

2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art., is appointed Quartermaster, Commissary and Recruiting Officer. Corp. L. Allen, 1, 4th Art., is appointed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Mott, March 19.)

Lance Corp. Pressley Griffin, K, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 4th Art., is detailed to make estimate of market value of Post Exchange. (Fort McHenry, March 15.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art., is detailed in charge of recruits arriving for 6th Artillery. (Fort McHenry, March 15.)

Sergts. J. E. Barnes, C, and W. A. Brown, D, 4th Art., are detailed on duty with recruits of the 6th Artillery. (Fort McHenry, March 20.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, 4th Art., is detailed on duty with heavy artillery recruits and 1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter on duty with light artillery recruits at post. (Fort McHenry, March 19.)

2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art., is appointed Signal Officer. (Fort Mott, March 21.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. Virgil H. Tinsley, Battery A, 4th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Washington, Md., March 22.

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN L. RODGERS.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, March 20.)

Corps. H. L. Steele and W. E. Cochran have been promoted Sergeants in Battery A, 5th Artillery.

Corps. Lee J. Whitney and M. Henry have been promoted Sergeants and Privts. Geo. Conroy and William Zephir, appointed Corporals in Battery I, 5th Artillery. Pvt. Chas. Schiffer has been appointed Corporal in Battery E, 5th Artillery.

Sergt. Robert Kliene, C, and Sergt. R. C. Powell, M, 5th Art., with several privates, are transferred to the 7th Artillery. (Fort Slocum, March 17.)

Batteries C and M, 5th Artillery, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., for station. (Fort Slocum, March 18.)

Corp. W. J. Tobin, M, 5th Art., is detailed Acting Quartermaster Sergeant. (Fort Hancock, March 21.)

Corps. M. G. Geraghty and P. O'Connell have been promoted Sergeants and Lance Corp. C. L. Warner and Pvt. P. Houman, appointed Corporals in Battery H, 5th Artillery. In Battery L, Corps. W. C. Smith and H. C. Thomson have been promoted Sergeants and Lance Corp. F. Dunn and Pvt. P. Elchinger appointed Corporals.

Corp. Otto Herdrich, C, 5th Art., is appointed Sergeant Major. (Fort Hancock, March 19.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Chas. Morris, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, March 22.)

Sergt. J. C. Goff and detachment B, 5th Artillery, will return to Fort Slocum and Sergt. Desmond and detachment to Fort Wadsworth. (Fort Hancock, March 22.)

1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art., is detailed Post Recruiting Officer. (Fort Monroe, March 21.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth to close his accounts as Exchange Officer. (Fort Hancock, March 23.)

Corp. F. G. Geraghty, H, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, and will join his battery at Fort Hamilton. (Fort Hancock, March 23.)

6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Col. Edward B. Williston, 6th Art., having reported, will proceed to station at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 60, D. E., March 18.)

7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Under G. O. 6, A. G. O., the following transfers to the 7th Artillery are ordered: From Battery C, 5th Artillery—Sergt. Robert Kliene, Lance Corp. Allen F. Patton, Privts. Peter Conway, George W. Miller, James McDermott, Frank A. Patton, and Nathan W. Raynor. From Battery M, 5th Artillery—Sergt. Robert C. Powell, Lance Corp. Arthur E. Boyce, Wagoner Alexander W. Lampkin, and Privts. Clinton Barrett, Clarence Harrington, Soren P. J. Norregaard, and John P. Watkins. (S. O. 61, D. E., March 19.)

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., and Hiram McL. Powell, 1st Inf., with the detachment of enlisted men under their charge, are relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War, and will proceed to The Presidio of San Francisco by marching. An itinerary as required by paragraph 457, Army Regulations, will be kept of the return march. (S. O. 21, D. Cal., March 17.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Capt. Phillip Reade, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Frontenac, Minn., March 18, for the purpose of inspecting a proposed site for a target range. (S. O. 35, D. D., March 15.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Corp. O. W. Williams, B, 6th Inf., and detachment, are detailed for special duty at the rifle range and will report to 1st Lieut. J. G. Ord, Range Officer. (Fort Thomas, March 15.)

Corp. H. C. Kieme has been promoted Sergeant and Artificer John Burman, appointed Corporal in Co. F, 6th Inf.

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (S. O. 63, D. E., March 22.)

Corp. M. Doyle, D, 9th Inf., has been promoted Ser-

geant and Pvt. Jas. Clark, appointed Corporal in Co. D, 9th Infantry.

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, March 18.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (Madison Barracks, March 21.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Kochler, 9th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Madison Barracks, March 21.)

Sergt. John White, D, 9th Inf., is appointed Color Sergeant. (Madison Barracks, March 16.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Col. Pearson, 10th U. S. Inf., under date of March 9, 1898, says: "It is with sorrow that the Regimental Commander announces to the regiment the death of Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, which occurred early on the morning of the 8th inst., at Fort Sill, O. T."

"Capt. Burbank was born at Fort Scott, Kan., Feb. 17, 1847; was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 10th Infantry, March 7, 1867; promoted 1st Lieutenant March 24, 1878, and Captain August 21, 1888, and of his more than thirty years' service, much of it was on the Indian frontier."

"By Capt. Burbank's death the regiment loses an officer of experience and a congenial and pleasant companion."

"The sincere sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family in its hour of bereavement, and as a mark of respect to the memory of Capt. Burbank, officers of the regiment will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days."

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DERUSSY.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, from the 12th Infantry to the 11th Infantry, Co. C.; 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, from the 11th Infantry to the 12th Infantry, Co. H. (H. Q. A., March 21.)

The following appointment was on March 11, made in Co. G, 11th Inf.: Lance Corp. Charles W. Pierson, to be Corporal, vice Derwechter, transferred.

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 12th Inf., is extended thirteen days. (S. O. 21, D. P., March 12.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 15, 1898, is granted Capt. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 21, D. P., March 12.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

2d Lieut. F. D. Ely, 13th Inf., is detailed Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Columbus, March 20.)

Corp. W. Ryder has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. P. Jones, appointed Corporal in Co. G, 13th Infantry.

1st Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q, M., 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Porter, March 20.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Fuger, 13th Inf., is detailed for temporary duty as Post Commissary. (Fort Columbus, March 16.)

1st Lieut. M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, March 17.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

2d Lieut. A. T. Owenshine, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, March 14.)

The monthly pay due to the garrison for February came Wednesday and was disbursed by Lieut. Johnson, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. And when nightfall came lo and behold many members of the 17th foot were seen on the streets of Columbus looking for that frisky animal called the elephant, and many were they which found him.—The Herald.

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Sergt. H. G. Toone, D, 21st Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the Adjutant General Department of the East. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 22.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

The extension of leave granted Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf., is still further extended three months, on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, 24th Inf., is detailed Post Treasurer, Q, M., Commissary, Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Slocum, March 17.)

25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., will report to Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

G. C. M., Fort McHenry: Capt. P. Leary, Jr., Lieuts. A. M. Hunter, T. B. Lamoreux and A. J. Bowley. (Fort McHenry, March 16.)

G. C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. P. Leary and Lieuts. A. M. Hunter, T. B. Lamoreux and A. J. Bowley. (Fort McHenry, March 17.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Yates, N. D., March 21, 1898. Detail: Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf.; Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George J. Newgarden, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Phillips, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 2d Inf.; Addl. 2d Lieut. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 35, D. D., March 15.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Wednesday, March 16, 1898. Detail for the Court: Maj. John Van B. Hoff, Surg.; Capt. William W. McCammon, 14th Inf.; Capt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Le Roy Eltinge, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 47, D. Col., March 14.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer of the post, and Instructor of Recruits, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art., respectively from these duties. All recruits received from recruiting stations, and those enlisted at this post in excess of those required to fill the batteries to their maximum strength, will be organized in a recruit detachment under command of 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., and will be assigned one of the vacant sets of battery quarters at the post. Sergt. William Grimshaw, Battery B, 3d Art.; Sergt. Edwin W. Currin and Corp. George M. Williams, Battery G, 5th Art., and Corp. John D. Ward, Battery H, 4th Art., will report to Lieut. Allen for duty with his detachment. Lieut. Allen will arrange for drill of the recruits as may seem most expedient. (G. O. 20, Artillery School, March 21.)

In order to further strengthen the efficiency of the artillery branch of the service Secretary of War Alger has authorized the immediate graduation of the student officers under instruction at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Ordinarily the class would not have graduated till the first week in June next.

G. O. 11, MARCH 23, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 857, 858, 859, and 860 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

857. The sphere of inquiry of the Inspector General's Department includes every branch of military affairs except when specially limited in these regulations or in orders. Inspectors General and Acting Inspectors General will exercise a comprehensive and general observation within the command to which they may be respectively assigned, over all that pertains to the efficiency of the Army, the condition and state of supplies of all kinds, of arms and equipments, of the expenditure of public property and moneys, and the condition of accounts of all disbursing officers of every branch of the service, of the conduct, discipline, and efficiency of officers and troops, and report with strict impartiality in regard to all irregularities that may be discovered. From time to time they will make such suggestions as may appear to them practicable for the correction of any defect that may come under their observation.

858. Inspectors General or Acting Inspectors General, assigned to a military department are under the immediate direction of its Commanding General; when not so assigned, they are solely under the orders of the Secretary of War, or the General Commanding the Army.

859. Correspondence in the Inspector General's Department, between the head thereof and officers serving therein, will be direct, for the purpose of instruction and information with respect to the discharge of their duties; not, however, extending to matters of administration pertaining to military commanders.

860. An Inspector General or Acting Inspector General will make known his orders or instructions to commanding and other officers whose troops and affairs he is directed to inspect, and these officers will see that every facility and assistance, including clerical aid, if requested, is afforded.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.
G. O. 3, MARCH 14, 1898, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G. O. 10, MARCH 22, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

At all artillery posts not already provided with suitable charts, post commanders will have compiled the best charts possible for the use of their respective fire commands by detail of officers and men under their command from such data as may be on hand or readily obtainable. Suitable base lines will be laid off, carefully measured, and accurately marked on the harbor chart.

Where no range and position finder has been installed, requisition will be made on the Ordnance Department for an auxiliary range and position finder, in which the height in feet of the instrument station above mean low tide shall be stated. Where necessary to supplement, or be used in place of the range finder, base-end instruments will be asked for. Requisitions will include plotting-board material. In the meantime arrangements will be improvised for position finding.

Where electrical installations have not already been made, requisitions on the Signal Department will be at once forwarded for necessary telephones, telephone and telegraph materials for connecting the batteries, base ends, and plotting stations.

At posts where 8-inch converted rifles and 10 and 15-inch smoothbore guns are already mounted and bearing upon channels, and especially upon the proposed location of mine fields, post commanders will place them in as perfect condition as possible, and will report the result of an accurate inspection of these guns, carriages, platforms, instruments, equipments, and ammunition in the quarterly report to be made March 31, under General Orders, No. 68, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1897.

Where suitable ammunition is not on hand, requisitions will be at once made on the Ordnance Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 3, MARCH 22, 1898, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Maj. George Andrews, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., is announced as Adjutant General Department of Missouri.

By command of Brig. Gen. Coppinger:

GROTE HUTCHESON, 1st Lieut., 9th Cav., Aid.
A. A. A. G.

G. O. 9, MARCH 19, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Approved March 15, 1898.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

To Be Majors.

MARCH 22.—Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, vice Randolph, 3d Art., promoted.

Capt. Junius Wilson MacMurray, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, vice McCrea, 5th Art., promoted.

Capt. John Wesley Dillenback, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, vice Smith, 2d Art., promoted.

To Be Captains.

1st Lieut. Thomas Randolph Adams, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, vice Crabb, 5th Art., retired.

1st Lieut. John August Lundeen, 4th Art., March 8, 1898, vice Morris, 5th Art., promoted.

1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, 2d Artillery, March 8, 1898, vice MacMurray, promoted.

MARCH 23.—To be 2d Lieutenants of Artillery, with rank from June 11, 1897:

2d Lieut. Frederick Edgar Johnston, 11th Inf.

2d Lieut. Earle D'Arcy Pearce, 3d Cav.

2d Lieut. Arthur Stewart Conklin, 20th Inf.

2d Lieut. Benjamin Martin Koehler, 15th Inf.

2d Lieut. James Francis Brady, 15th Inf.

2d Lieut. Hugh La Fayette Applewhite, 22d Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Roderick Leland Carmichael, 11th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Harry Gore Bishop, 19th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Andrew Moses, 11th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Fred Anderson Pearce, 16th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Thomas Quinn Ashburn, 25th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Sam Frank Bottoms, 10th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Willard Douglas Newbill, 5th Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Harold Edward Cloke, 3d Inf.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

MARCH 21.—1st Lieut. Albert Decatur Niskern, 2d Inf., to be Commissary of Subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Charles Patrick Eagan, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel.

Maj. John James Clague, C. S., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Abiel Leonard Smith, C. S., to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major.

(For additional Army Orders see page 564.)

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A dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: "The recruiting station for the United States Army in this city is over-run with men anxious to enlist. Twenty-two men for heavy and light artillery service have been accepted since Saturday morning. They with others will be sent to Fort Monroe this week."

We are in receipt of \$30.54 subscribed at Fort Robinson, Neb., by Troop H, 9th Cav., for the benefit of the sufferers by the Maine disaster. It has been forwarded to the "Evening Journal" in accordance with the request of the donors through Corporal Forman. The subscriptions vary in amount from ten cents to two dollars, the average being forty cents. This shows how much money can be raised by small subscriptions multiplied.

Of the fifty-seven officers who will be promoted by the Artillery bill, four entered the service from civil life, nine were appointed from the volunteer service and forty-four are graduates of the Military Academy. Thirteen saw service during the Civil War, three have served in the ranks, eleven have had experience in the infantry, three in the cavalry and three on the staff.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" asks: "Suppose, then, the Navy Department were to order a dozen Montereys scaled up to the size of Puritans, would not these vessels take rank as fighters with anything afloat? And is not this the time to commence the construction of such craft? There could be no better expenditure of money than in the building of monitors of the right type. But the special appropriation should be devoted to securing an immediate result in the improvements of our works of defense and money should be provided in the regular appropriation bills for work that requires time.

The artillery troops which have been on the move of late have been received with great enthusiasm at the various points en route, where they had to stop. A Cincinnati dispatch, referring to the passage of Capt. S. W. Taylor's Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, from Fort Riley to Fort Monroe, says: Ten thousand people here and in



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BALTIMORE, MD.

Covington lined the tracks in the vicinity of the depots and cheered the soldiers. A Fort Scott dispatch says: A demonstration participated in by a vast crowd of people took place when two special trains bearing Batteries B and F of the 4th and 5th Light Artillery from Fort Riley passed through. The batteries were met by about 3,000 people, who cheered and discharged small cannons and firecrackers in their exuberance.

The nightmare which troubles the peace of Simla and Calcutta is the advent of the Cossack. Where, asks the "Army and Navy Gazette," will he be more welcome than in Afghanistan if he comes as a friend merely craving right of passage; where will he meet with warmer support, more active auxiliaries, than the tribes whom we have converted into implacable enemies? This implacable hostility of the Afridis appears to be the net result of a war that will cost India more than \$15,000,000 and the lives of 2,000 British officers and soldiers. It appears that the difficulty is largely due to the abstract hostility to the British raj taking concrete form because of his intrusions, road-making, surveying, etc., in connection with the occupation of Chitral to some extent, and largely in relation to the demarcations of frontier which have excited the apprehensions of the tribes as the preliminaries of permanent occupation.

An officer asks us to call attention to the reflection on the honor and fidelity of the Navy officers stationed in Washington, which is implied in the assertion that they have been informing a Washington newspaper of what they have learned in confidence upon the subject of the report of the Maine Board. Our correspondent says: "It seems to me that the assertion that they have done so is deserving of the most severe reprobation and that the 'Journal' is the proper paper to administer the rebuke which such conduct most richly deserves. I would gladly put my remarks in the form of a communication, but feel that my individual opinion would have small weight compared with the editorial utterance of the 'Journal.'" It seems to us that a mere statement of the case is sufficient. Every suggestion that any one has special knowledge of the conclusions of the Court investigating the loss of the Maine is an impeachment of the honor of the officers composing that Court, or of the honor of some one who is equally bound by the obligation of secrecy. It was said of a certain newspaper reporter that he could be recognized by the mark of the keyhole on his nose. That class of reporters are not in favor of the Navy and Army. If any officer were so indiscreet to reveal the secrets of such a tribunal as the Maine Court, he would run the risk of losing his commission as well as his reputation.

IVORY**99⁴⁴/₁₀₀****PER CENT
PURE****SOAP**

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

Maj. Joseph B. Cumming, of Augusta, one of the State's leading lawyers, at a recent banquet of the Sons of the Revolution, in Savannah, responded to the toast "Georgia" in a manner which cannot be considered otherwise than treasonable to the sovereign State of Georgia. After describing the standing Army composed of Georgia Colonels, he said: "We have many things to deplore in Georgia. Frequent homicides, the cowardly practice of the concealed but ever alert pistol, the increasing lynchings. All these are bad, very bad. They deter immigration and check our growth. But these tragedies are more endurable than this roaring farce. Oh, that resounding horse laugh! Oh, that ringing shout of derision that echoes throughout the land at the expense of the Georgia Colonels! Cannot something be done? Can we not have a constitutional amendment on the subject? Will not the Legislature at least intervene with some measure of relief? May not at least an act be passed for the benefit of the small oppressed minority who do not want to be called Colonel, making it justifiable homicide to kill a man who fixes that title on an unoffending citizen in the peace of the State? If our public authorities will do nothing, will not the Sons of the Revolution, the sons of sires who freed the country from a lesser burden, come to the rescue now?" Georgia is the State that enjoys the distinction of having the only woman Colonel in the United States, Col. Lewis Butt-Cunningham, she having just added this last name by marriage.

If any one wishes to see the kind of stuff the American soldier is made of the sight is to be had at the Military Tournament, at Madison Square Garden, says "Town Topics." I have seen most of the splendid armies of Europe, but no troops can surpass the men of the 13th Infantry, the 6th Cavalry and the Fifth Artillery of the United States Army, whose exhibitions, now in progress, are a revelation to those unacquainted with the trained American soldier. It is true that many of the exhibitions, particularly of the Infantry and Cavalry, are of exercises and maneuvers which would never be used in battle, but as training for the body, eye and mind they are useful; they develop in the soldier the qualities most essential to his efficiency in combat. While I greatly admired the wonderfully daring horsemanship of the cavalymen, each one of whom has his animal under as complete control as if a part of his own body, and while the celerity and accuracy of the light battery cannot be excelled, the event which made the great impression upon me was the musical drill and calisthenics of the 13th Infantry, from Col. W. S. Worth's command at Fort Columbus. Such perfect unison and grace of movement among so large a body I have never seen. It is the parade ground blended with the ballet, the fighting soldier combined with the agile gymnast. The idea uppermost in the minds of thoughtful witnesses of the whole affair must surely have been that men such as these, well armed as they are, need fear no foe of equal number, and few of greater.

A dispatch from Fort Meade, S. D., March 19, says: "The Black Hills ranches are being scoured by the United States agents for horses suitable for the cavalry. A contract has been made with one large horse company near here to furnish 2,000 horses as soon as they can be brought in from the range. Negotiations are also being made by the Government agent here at the post for several hundred more horses from other ranches. The Army officers here think these horses are to be shipped South."

Following is a memorandum of enlistments for artillery at the city stations, March 8 to 20 (13 days): Heavy artillery, 241; light artillery, 104; total stations, 345. At posts heard from the enlistments have been: Heavy artillery, 20; light artillery, 1; total, 21. Aggregate for 13 days, 365. At the rate of 28 per day or \$40 per month. (Note.—The enlistments for the last five days have been at the rate of 900 per month.)

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The "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," established in 1863, during the Civil War, is the best known and most widely distributed of Service periodicals, and is the only one containing a special department for the National Guard. It contains much more reading matter than any other, and on examination will show that it is incomparably the best Service paper in this country.

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OUR WORK OF PREPARATION.

Great activity is being displayed at the Naval Torpedo station, Newport, R. I. There have been "hurry orders" for dynamite shells for the cruiser Vesuvius, and work is being rapidly pushed in filling warheads of movable torpedoes for cruisers and battleships and for any auxiliary vessels acquired by emergency purchase.

There is a new type of buoyant mine being prepared there which bids fair to supersede all former patterns. This is an oblong steel case. The mine opens in the center, and into one-half is fitted a rectangular frame. In this frame are four cans of gun cotton fixed in position. The discharge of these, equal in force to four single service torpedoes, will blow to pieces the largest battleship afloat. The upper half of this torpedo or buoyant mine is clamped, and through a well insulated, watertight chamber run four wires which connect with the gun cotton. Two of the wires connect with shore, and the other two for purposes of contact with objects to be exploded, project two feet out of the mine. The mine has the proper submergence given it by a mushroom anchor, and a buoy marks its position. A large number of these are to be prepared.

Arrangements have been made to plant these mines and other patterns in the entrances to Narragansett Bay, and Fort Adams is in receipt of the supplies necessary for that purpose. A large shipment of smokeless powder has been received there also.

The Government is preparing to connect the fortifications on Plum and Gull Islands in Long Island Sound with the mainland. A submarine cable is to be used, and the work is under way. The distance between the two islands is about one mile, and the nearest is one mile from the mainland. The fortifications on Fisher's Island are connected to the Connecticut shore by an electric cable.

These are merely illustrations which might be multiplied indefinitely of the work of preparation for war which is going on all over the country. Torpedo mines are being laid, new guns mounted, magazines filled, stores gathered, troops prepared for prompt movement, and in every way preparation is being made to act efficiently when we act at all.

In none of these things, however, is there a necessary menace of war. We are simply hastening, in view of contingencies, work that should have been completed long ago, as it would have been if Congress and the country could have been made to realize, as they are realizing in a measure now, that preparation for war is the surest preventive of war, or the most certain means of limiting its duration and lessening its ravages when it does come. Every dollar spent in necessary preparation is worth a hundred dollars later on, and what is more important, it saves lives as well as treasure.

The rearrangement of the several geographical military Departments, as directed in General Orders No. 7, A. G. O., March 11, published March 12, has met with general approval throughout the Army as meeting the current requirements of military administration. The Department of the East has been somewhat curtailed as to territory and troops, but by the addition of the new artillery stations, Forts Mott, Delaware, and Caswell, Sheridan's Point, Long Island Head, Portland Head, Grover's Cliff, Fort Hancock, etc., still remains the largest of the Departments, and is commanded by the Major General, Wesley Merritt, next in rank to the Major General Commanding the Army.

The establishment of the Department of the Gulf and the merging into it of the Department of Texas, is, under the circumstances a most judicious arrangement. Atlanta, Ga., where the headquarters of the new Department has been established, is now an important railroad center and the military affairs in Texas can be as well handled from there as from San Antonio. Besides it places in close command of our Southern fortifications an artillery officer of mature experience, and unabated energy, Gen. William Montrose Graham. All our coasts are now in good hands and the country may rest assured that nothing has been left undone which could under the most stringent circumstances be done.

The other changes in G. O. 7 are somewhat minor, but are in the line of greater efficiency. The Department of the Missouri becomes the Department of the Lakes, which brings back the memory of the days gone by, when there was a Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Detroit, with the veteran General Philip St. George Cook in command. The transformation of the Department of the Platte into the Department of the Missouri is a minor change, which in nowise affects the general results.

At no time in its history, since the close of the Rebellion has our little Army been so alert and efficient as it is at the present moment. True, it may be—it has to be—somewhat spread out, but there soon will be at all strategic points a sufficient force to cope with every possible emergency. Our oft-repeated quotation of the adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," and our advice to follow it up, has come into its fulfillment after many days, and if war comes we can face it with courage and equanimity should it make its appearance.

RETURNS OF NATIONAL MILITIA.

We are glad to find that our enterprising contemporary, the New York "Herald," after long asserting the contrary opinion, has finally reached the conclusion that the "Army and Navy Journal" was right in the statement it has frequently made during the last twenty years that the President has power to call the militia into service when he pleases and to send them where he will. The "Herald" spreads this fact before its readers with all the enthusiasm of display heads and other indications of the zeal which usually moves those who have accepted a new faith. In support of its present sound opinion on this subject, the "Herald" quotes a statement by Maj. J. N. Morrison, U. S. A., on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, that in the case of a call upon the militia for service by the President, "all that is necessary for him to put into the service of the United States at a fixed rate of pay, etc., a military force of a hundred thousand, or three or four or five millions or more, and use them as their commander, is for him to be of the opinion that that is necessary to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection or repel invasion, and then assume command of them and order them out when there is danger of invasion."

This is a little extravagant as to numbers, as Gen. Wingate shows, for a call to military service necessitates the physical ability to perform service and those who have this are well within the limit of the numbers of those of the arms-bearing age. If as rigid rules of selection prevailed in choosing militiamen as in selecting men for the regular Army and Navy, the majority of those within the age of service would be rejected. Nor would any but single men be accepted. The return to which objection was made by Gen. Geo. W. Wingate in the article we published last week is part of the antiquated and obsolete law governing the so-called national militia to which no further attention is paid. A statement that we have ten million militia in this country, in any proper sense, is wholly misleading, and should not be published without explanation and qualification. Sec. 1625, Revised Statutes, requires that every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States resident therein who is of the age of 18 years, and under the age of 45 years, shall be enrolled in the militia. The statutes further provide that each citizen shall be notified of his enrollment and shall attend muster; that he shall have a "good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than 24 cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball, or a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle and a quarter of a pound of powder, and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided when called out to exercise, or into service, except that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without knapsack, and all arms, ammunition and accoutrements so provided and required shall be held exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt or for the payment of taxes. Each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon."

It needs only a statement of this law to show how utterly it is disregarded, as well as the provisions following requiring the organization, officering and instruction of this hypothetical military force. The only section to which any attention is paid is Sec. 1636, which says: "It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General in each State to make return of the militia of the State, with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, agreeably to the provisions of law, to the President of the United States annually on or before the first Monday in January, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War from time to time to give such directions to the Adjutant Generals of the militia as may in his opinion be necessary to produce a uniformity in such returns." The War Department is not required to give its sanction to rubbishy reports of militia forces sent by State Adjutant Generals and to publish them as correct representations of our militia strength. Gen. Wingate is quite right in protesting against the further continuance of this practice. It is a disgrace to our legislature that such provisions of law should be permitted to remain upon the statute book, and these obsolete requirements certainly should be not so used as to mislead the country as to its preparation for war. If the Adjutant General feels compelled to keep up the practice of reporting all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 as belonging to the militia, in spite of the exemptions allowed from even this worthless enumeration, let him accompany such a report with a statement which will tend to enlighten the people as to the actual facts instead of deceiving. We have a new Adjutant General who is less governed by some of his predecessors by slavish adherence to form and precedent, and we hope to have an improvement in matters that can be determined by saving common sense.

EXTENT OF SPAIN'S POSSESSIONS.

Besides its home territory which occupies more than four-fifths of the Iberian peninsula, Spain possesses the town of Ceuta on the coast of Morocco, the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the Canary Islands off the west coast of Africa; Cuba and Porto Rico in the Western hemisphere; the Philippines, Sulu, Caroline and Marianne Islands in Asia; Ilo de Oro, Adrar and several small towns and islands on the north and west coast of Africa.

Stripped of these outlying provinces, Spanish territory would be reduced from 603,000 square miles to 197,670 square miles and the population under its control reduced from 27,261,000 to 17,565,632.

There are five islands and several islets in the Balearic group with an area of 2,200 square miles and a population of 280,225. The Canaries include seven islands and many islets with a total area of 2,980 square miles; population 304,326. There are 1,200 Philippine Islands, 400 of them inhabited. They have a total area of 115,528 square miles and 8,000,000 of population. Their exports amount to \$16,000,000 annually and the imports to \$15,000,000. There are twenty islands, five of them inhabited, in the Ladrões or Marianne group; population 8,000. The Caroline Islands or New Philippines, number hundreds. Though they nominally belong to Spain, they are practically independent. Ceuta is opposite Gibraltar, 17 miles from it, and is a strong fortress. Its population is 10,395. The Soolos or Sulu Islands in the Indian Ocean, number 150, most of them very small. The population is estimated at 75,000. Cuba, with its population which once numbered 1,700,000, is too well known to require description. It has an area of 43,319 miles and a coast line of 2,000 miles.

Mr. Clarence Stetson is the author of a little book which will be invaluable to those cyclists who are so fortunate as to see before them a trip on the Continent, and we advise that it be taken as part of the outfit of such happy people. A traveler who has had much experience of railroad journeys, will find when he comes to work his own passage over the highways and byways of a foreign land that he needs instruction as to roads, inns, duties, fees, ways and means not to be found in ordinary guide books. Mr. Stetson will save him time, patience and money by his details of information and general advice in regard to various charming routes through France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. The facts he presents are valuable as a guide to the cyclist while the light-hearted gaiety of his touch as a writer make his book pleasant reading. Mr. Stetson gives the result of a personal experience over the ways into which he would lead others and if he is able to wisely advise the embryo cyclists it is because he has himself experienced all of the perils of the voyage upon which the ambitious rider proposes to enter. The book is calculated to make cyclists of those who never cycled before. His work is published by F. & E. Greenebaum, 13 Spruce street, New York, and is for sale by the American News Company; 50 cents in paper, 75 cents and \$1.00 bound. It is entitled "Why Not Cycle Abroad Yourself? What a bicycle trip in Europe costs, how to take it, how to enjoy it, with a narrative of personal tours, illustrations and maps."

Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., is the author of an interesting volume of military adventure recently published by Dillingham, New York, entitled "Saber and Bayonet; Stories of Heroism and Military Adventure." It recalls the stirring memories of war times and is a wreath of immortelles laid upon the graves of those who have sacrificed themselves for their country. It is worth while to gather up as General Rodenbough has done such memorials of the days of patriotism and bravery so fast receding from living memories and he will find grateful readers. The volume is plentifully illustrated.

COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. COMDR. ADAMS.

The general court martial of which Capt. Louis Kempff, U. S. N., was president, and Lieut. James P. Parker, Judge Advocate, for the trial of Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Adams, on charges of drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer of the Navy, found him not guilty of either charge and acquitted him. The findings of the court were, however, disapproved by Secretary of the Navy Long, who, in reviewing the proceedings, severely arraigned the court and says:

"In this case the Commanding Officer, Capt. Clark, the Navigating Officer, Lieut. Fechteler, and Surg. Percy, all officers of high standing in the service, testify in the most direct and convincing manner to the fact that the accused was, in the cabin of the Monterey, at a time between 11 and 12 o'clock on the day named in the specification, so intoxicated as to be untrustworthy for the performance of duty—the Surgeon, an expert, stating, in effect, that no other drug than alcohol would account for his condition. Lieut. Kimmel, also, who was a witness for the defense and saw Mr. Adams both in the cabin and earlier, at 9.15 a. m., admits that he noticed something unusual in his appearance in the cabin and that both there and when he was talking with the accused on deck previously his face was unusually flushed.

"On the other hand is the evidence of a cadet who saw Mr. Adams twice in the morning, but before 9 o'clock; a yeoman who likewise saw Mr. Adams twice, first when sitting back to back with him in his (the executive officer's) office, and again in his room for a few minutes between half past 9 and 10 o'clock, when he signed a paper; and a seaman, acting Quartermaster, who also saw Mr. Adams early in the morning—none of whom noticed anything unusual in his appearance or manner. The testimony of these witnesses was, however, all negative and perfectly consistent with the theory that they merely did not notice what was actually seen by the Captain, Lieut. Fechteler, and Surg. Percy.

"The following erroneous ruling made by the court, apparently in favor of the accused, is noted, viz.:

"When Lieut. Fechteler was on the stand and stated, 'The accused was plainly under the influence of intoxicant, in fact he acknowledged,' in sustaining the objection of the accused to any statement made by any witness as to what the accused said. It was the ordinary case of evidence of an admission, and should have been admitted.

In view of the foregoing, the Department is compelled to express its simple astonishment that any court of officers could be found, a majority of whom, at least, should exhibit such evidence of their incapacity or disregard of duty as to acquit Mr. Adams of a charge so thoroughly and completely proven, and should, thereby, practically find that the Captain, the Surgeon, and Lieut. Fechteler had either falsified or were incapable of determining whether or not a man was drunk and unfit for duty.

"In the opinion of the Department such a result tends greatly to injure the discipline of the service and to impair all confidence in courts martial, especially on the part of enlisted men, who can not help noting the contrast between such an indication of favoritism towards an officer and the severe accountability to which they are held under similar charges."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 3, MARCH 14, 1898, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces that the target practice season for small arms for heavy artillery and infantry in this Department is as follows: Heavy Artillery, the month of April; Infantry, the months of May and June. The practice of the companies stationed at Benicia Barracks will be held at The Presidio of San Francisco, under special instructions from these headquarters, to be issued hereafter.

Col. Geo. G. Hunt, 2d Cav., is relieved from command of Department of Colorado, and will join his regiment. Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., is assigned to temporary command of said Department. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art., having been found physically disqualified for promotion, is retired from March 8. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

The leave granted Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surg., is extended six months. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Military Academy, is granted four months' leave, with permission to go beyond the sea. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Capt. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., and Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., are appointed as military aids to the Secretary of War.

1st Lieut. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., military aid, will probably be ordered to join his regiment.

Adj. Gen. Philip C. Rosenbaum, of Oklahoma, it is reported, is being tried by a court martial for trying to make an omelette out of Col. D. S. Stiles, Commander of the Militia, by throwing eggs at him.

The retirement from active service of Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf., by the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

The following transfers are made in the 4th Art.: 2d Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, from Battery I to Battery H; 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, from Battery H to Battery I. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

The following changes in the duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S., will temporarily perform the duties of Chief Commissary Department of the Lakes, in addition to his duties as Purchasing Commissary at Chicago, Ill. Maj. Edward E. Dravo, C. S., is relieved from duty as Purchasing Commissary at San Antonio, Tex., and assigned to duty as Purchasing Commissary at Atlanta, Ga., in addition to his duties as Chief Commissary Department of the Gulf. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

Comy. Sergt. J. A. Favier will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and report for duty. (Fort Warren, March 23.)

Acting Hosp. Steward Gabriel Cushman and Pvt. Roy A. Pratt, Hosp. Corps, now at the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Dyra, Alaska, reporting to C. O., District of Lynn Canal, for duty with troops serving in that district. (S. O. 47, D. Col., March 14.)

Lance Corp. P. McCormack, and Privts. F. Rohde, H. C. Camden and G. Fist, D. 5th Art., have been appointed Corporals.

2d Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art., is appointed Signal Officer. (Fort Adams, March 22.)

Corp. Thos. F. Moulton has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. W. Clayton appointed Corporal in Battery D, 2d Art.

Promotions made in 2d Art., as follows: Battery G, Corporals Eugene Sullivan, Michael Brennan, to be Sergeants; Privts. Richard Lonsdale, Wm. O'Connell, to be Corporals. Battery B, Corporals Edward R. Neville,

Santiago Whitehill, to be Sergeants; Privts. Edgar S. Gullivar, Archibald J. Marshall, to be Corporals. Battery C, Corporals Fred Geyer, Clifton Ray Berry, to be Sergeants; Lance Corp. Maurice O'Donnell and Pvt. William Katen to be Corporals. Battery D, Corporals Thos. Foley, Hugh Welch to be Sergeants; Privts. Patrick Gannon, Lance Corp. Henry Houlgrave to be Corporals. Battery M, Corporals Ernest H. W. Smith, Daniel L. Reardon to be Sergeants; Privts. Michael J. McAdam, Henry M. Stebbins to be Corporals.

S. O. 63 and S. O. 64, transferring certain enlisted men of Batteries C, D, G and M, 4th Art., to the 7th Art., are revoked. (S. O. 64, D. E., March 23.)

In G. O. 1, Fort McHenry, March 22, Col. E. B. Williston assumed command of the 6th Art., and at the same time of the post of Fort McHenry.

Col. William Sinclair, 7th Art., is assigned and will proceed to station at Fort Slocum, N. Y. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 24.)

Col. William Sinclair, 7th Art., is assigned and will proceed to station at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in pursuance of General Orders, No. 6, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army.

The following named enlisted men of Light Battery A, 2d Art., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are transferred to the 7th Art., and will be sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y., under charge of Sergt. Morton E. Coomler: Sergt. Morton E. Coomler, Privts. Frederick L. Block, Joseph L. Burns, James L. Dickson, Frank J. Pournier, John W. Hostetler, James T. Jones, Francis E. B. Lewis and Washington Turner. (S. O. 2, D. L., March 21.)

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf. (S. O. 2, D. L., March 21.)

The detachments from Forts Baker and Mason engaged in mounting guns on The Presidio Reservation, will be relieved from that duty on March 17 and returned to their proper stations. (S. O. 21, D. Cal., March 17.)

2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., will be relieved on March 19 from temporary duty in connection with mounting guns on The Presidio Reservation, and he will then rejoin his proper station. (S. O. 21, D. Cal., March 17.)

1st Lieut. G. C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., and H. C. detachment will proceed to Fort Delaware, for duty. (Fort Mott, March 23.)

Farrier C. Wahl has been appointed Corporal in Troop A, 6th Cav.

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, March 23.)

Corps. P. Nealy, C. R. Stephens, have been promoted Sergeants and Pvt. J. Miller appointed Corporal in Battery G; Corps. C. Thomas and H. A. Clark promoted Sergeants; Lance Corp. J. W. Kite and Pvt. H. H. Morrison appointed Corporals in Battery M.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

G. O. 485, MARCH 21, 1898, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 1478, of the Revised Statutes, the President of the United States has, this day, conferred relative rank of Civil Engineers of the Navy and fixed the same as follows: Two with the relative rank of Captain, two with the relative rank of Commander, two with the relative rank of Lieutenant Commander, four with the relative rank of Lieutenant, and all others with the relative rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade). Civil Engineers will take precedence in their corps and with other officers with whom they hold relative rank in accordance with the law regulating precedence of officers of the Navy. General Orders Nos. 263 and 422 are modified accordingly.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 22.—Paymr. Albert W. Bacon, to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy, from the 12th of February, 1898, vice Pay Inspector James E. Tolfree, promoted.

MARCH 23.—Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore, for the term of four years, to fill a vacancy.

P. A. Paymr. Samuel L. Heap, to be a Paymaster from Feb. 5, 1898 (subject to the examination), vice Paymr. Edward N. Whitehouse, retired.

P. A. Paymr. John Q. Lovell, to be a Paymaster from Feb. 12, 1898, vice Paymr. Albert W. Bacon, promoted. James E. Palmer, of North Carolina, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer to take rank next after P. A. Engr. A. S. Halstead.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MARCH 16.—Asst. Engr. George W. Laws, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer.

P. A. Engr. Robert S. Griffin, to be a Chief Engineer. Asst. Engr. Armin Hartrath, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 24.—1st Lieut. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., in charge of Marine Band, ordered to proceed by steamer of Norfolk and Washington Line, leaving Washington at 7 p. m. March 23, to Newport News, Va., for duty at the launching of the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge.

Capt. T. C. Prince, A. Q. M., Philadelphia, Pa., ordered to proceed to Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., on public duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 14.—The unexpired leave granted Lieut. J. N. Jordan is revoked, and he is ordered to the Torpedo Station, April 1.

Acting Boatswain J. W. Angus, is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and was ordered to the tug Leyden, March 15.

Mate O. Christopherson is detached from the Vermont to date March 15, and ordered to the tug Beyden.

Paymaster's Clerk J. Brooks, has been appointed for duty on the Columbia on the nomination of Paymr. L. G. Boggs.

MARCH 18.—Paymaster's Clerk J. Dirknick's appointment on the Puritan is revoked, and he is appointed on the Alliance on the nomination of P. A. Paymr. J. J. Cheatham.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, orders to Puritan revoked. Lieut. L. Young, when discharged from the Hospital at Mare Island, is ordered home and granted six months' sick leave.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme, detached from the Essex, and ordered to the Puritan, March 21.

Asst. Paymr. S. Bryan, appointed Assistant Paymaster, March 14, commissioned March 17.

Chief Engr. A. C. Engard, detached from the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, and ordered to Mare Island with Philadelphia.

Chief Engr. C. J. Habighurst, detached from the Richmond, March 21, and ordered to the Columbian Iron Works.

Chief Engr. J. K. Barton, ordered to the Richmond, March 21. Will continue duties as member and recorder of Naval Engineering Examining Board.

Chief Engr. R. W. Galt, detached from the Wolf & Zwicker Works, Portland, Ore., and ordered to duty with the Charleston.

P. A. Engr. H. Gage, detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to Wolf & Zwicker's Works. Asst. Engr. R. K. Crank, ordered to Navy Yard, Norfolk, April 10.

MARCH 19.—Ensign G. L. P. Stone, detached from the New York and ordered to the Marblehead. Lieut. A. W. Catlin, detached from the Maine and ordered home.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, detached from the Maine, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

Asst. Paymr. S. Bryan, ordered to the Dolphin, March 24.

MARCH 21.—Paymaster's Clerk E. W. Atsinger, appointed on the Puritan on the nomination of P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett.

Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Waldman, ordered home April 20. His appointment on the Montgomery is revoked, April 24.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, ordered to the Torpedo Station, April 1.

Acting Carpenter J. H. Gill, detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Acting Carpenter C. Thompson, detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. J. B. Blandin, ordered to Washington, March 24, to examination for promotion, then ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, detached from the Torpedo Station, March 31, and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

MARCH 22.—Carpenter W. Macdonald, ordered to League Island Navy Yard, and his unexpired leave revoked.

MARCH 23.—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, Surg. L. G. Henneberger, Paymr. Chas. M. Ray, Naval Cadet J. H. Holden, Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, and Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, detached from the Maine, ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams, detached from the Monterey on arrival at Mare Island and ordered to the Independence as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin, on arrival of Monterey at Mare Island, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Monterey as executive officer.

Lieut. J. M. Roper, detached as Assistant Inspector in charge 3d Lighthouse District, and ordered to the Mayflower as executive officer.

Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, ordered to command Mayflower at once.

MARCH 24.—Paymaster's Clerk B. McCarthy's appointment revoked in settlement of Maine accounts. Comdr. C. H. West, detached from the New York, ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, is detached from the New York and ordered home to wait orders.

Surg. S. H. Griffiths is detached from the Museum of Hygiene and ordered to the Mayflower.

Capt. R. D. Evans, detached from the Lighthouse Board and ordered to command the Iowa.

Lieut. A. E. Culver is detached from the torpedo station, April 1, and ordered to the Mayflower.

Lieut. G. P. Blow, to the Mayflower, March 31.

Comdr. W. S. Schley, detached from the Lighthouse Board, and ordered to command the flying squadron, making the Brooklyn his flagship.

Lieut. C. S. Williams, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to Newport with the Gwin.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, detached from Naval Academy and ordered to Newport with the Talbot.

Comdr. E. T. Strong, to League Island, with the Nahant.

Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, to take up accounts on the Mayflower.

Ensign W. S. Crosby, detached from the Naval Academy, March 28, and ordered to the Mayflower, March 31, as watch and division officer.

Lieut. C. S. Ripley, ordered to examination for medical survey, March 31, and wait orders.

Ensign W. V. Pratt, detached from Annapolis and ordered to the Mayflower, March 31, as watch and division officer.

Ensign J. F. Carter, detached from the Vicksburg and ordered to Mayflower, March 31, as watch and division officer.

Capt. W. T. Sampson, detached from command of the Iowa, and ordered at once to the New York, as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station.

Capt. C. M. Chester, detached from command of the South Atlantic Station, and to continue in command of the Cincinnati.

Rear Adml. M. Sicard, detached as Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station and granted sick leave for six months.

MEN FOR THE NAVY.

With a view to obtaining desirable men for the naval service, Secretary Long has had large posters prepared, the first authorized by the Department since the late war, for the enlistment of seamen and machinists. At the top of the poster near the left hand corner is a picture of the late second-class battleship Maine, and near the right hand corner is a picture of the battleship Iowa. The poster reads:

WANTED—FOR UNITED STATES		
NAVY.		
Qualified men of the following ratings:		
Rating.	Age.	Pay.
Seamen	21—35	\$24
Ordinary Seamen	18—30	19
Chief Machinists	21—35	70
Machinists, 1st class	21—35	55
Machinists, 2d class	21—35	40

All candidates for enlistment must pass a physical examination showing them to be free from disqualifying ailments. Seamen and ordinary seamen must pass examinations in seamanship and must have had experience at sea. Machinists are required before enlistment to pass an examination showing that they are machinists by trade. Enlistments will be made at the following places: Boston Navy Yard, Brooklyn Navy Yard, No. 46 South street, New York; League Island Navy Yard, Washington Navy Yard, Norfolk Navy Yard, Mare Island Navy Yard; U. S. S. Michigan, Erie, Pa.; Custom House, New Orleans, La.; Custom House, Gloucester, Mass.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Among the warships on the stocks in Europe are a torpedo gunboat, the Rosales, belonging to the Argentine Republic, and six first-class torpedo boats. Brazil has under way two battleships, the Deodoro and Floriano, one protected cruiser of the Berrozo type, the second-class cruisers Centaur and Orion, and a first-class torpedo boat. She is just completing the battleships Amazonas and Almirante Barroso. Chili has in the stocks a battleship, an armored cruiser, a protected cruiser, El Congreso; a torpedo gunboat, the Almirante Molinas; and a torpedo boat of the second class. China is just completing two protected cruisers, the Hai Yung and Hai Tien, and has on the stocks two others of 2,950 tons 19.5 knots, and one of 4,300 tons 24 knots; also a torpedo boat destroyer of 300 tons 32 knots, and a torpedo boat of 120 tons 20 knots. Holland has on the stocks three armored cruisers of a new type, 23 knots, the Gelderland, Noord Brabant and Utrecht; three protected cruisers of the first class, 22 knots each; and a 22-knot torpedo boat of the first class. Japan has on the stocks the Shikishima, four other battleships, and five protected cruisers.

A boat from the training ship Enterprise at Boston capsized on March 20 and seven of the boys in it had a narrow escape from drowning. They were rescued by the police boat.

The revision of the book on practice problems and compensation of the compass made by Lieut. W. H. H. Southernland, U. S. N., has been completed and is expected to appear in print next week.

The United States coast survey steamer Blake has been ordered to Key West for duty with the squadron. She has been repairing at Baltimore.

A torpedo boat built for the United States at Seattle, Wash., is reported ready for launching.

A Navy recruiting office has been opened at Newport, R. I., for crews for the torpedo boats Talbot and Gwin. Ensign Roscoe Spear, U. S. N., of the Montgomery, gallantly leaped overboard at Key West, Fla., a few nights since, to save a seaman who had fallen overboard. He succeeded after a hard struggle.

The name Mayflower will probably be retained for the goelet yacht which is being converted into a torpedo boat destroyer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is expected that she will be ready for service by the second week in April. She is to be equipped with two 5-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, and two torpedo tubes, and will be supplied with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel plate extending along both sides for the protection of her machinery and boilers. The cost of altering the Mayflower will be \$21,000. The vessel will be assigned to the North Atlantic squadron.

Comdr. R. B. Bradford has been giving considerable attention to the matter of providing coaling stations for American men-of-war cruising in the West Indies. The proposed sites included Navassa, Swan Island and points in Hayti, San Domingo and St. Thomas.

Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine, U. S. N., has invented a torpedo which is run by electricity, and controlled by an electric wire from the shore. Its dimensions are given as 26 feet, and its diameter as 24 inches. A speed of 20 knots is claimed for it. It has been received at Willets Point, N. Y., where it will be tried.

An entertainment was held in Concord, N. H., March 22, for the benefit of the families of twenty-seven New Hampshire men who were killed by the destruction of the Maine. The programme included an exhibition drill by picked men from the New Hampshire National Guard and music by the bands of the Charlestown Navy Yard and 3d Regiment. Mrs. Hamilton Hutchins, wife of Lieut. Hutchins, U. S. N., at present navigator on the Montgomery, managed the affair.

The Vesuvius arrived March 19 at Washington Navy Yard where she will undergo repairs to her dynamite apparatus, to fit her for the active service for which she was constructed.

Howard Gould has offered the free use of his steam yacht Niagara, not yet finished, to the New York Naval Militia in the event of war being declared. She is a twin-screw, steel vessel, with triple-expansion engines. Length over all 272 feet; beam, 36 feet, and draught 16 feet. She is bark rigged and has a coal-carrying capacity of 450 tons.

A dispatch from Rome says that Spain's purchase of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi may be considered as concluded. The Garibaldi is an armored cruiser, displacing 6,840 tons, and of 13,000 horse power. Her length is 328 feet, beam 59 feet 8 inches. She has 6-inch side plating of Harveyized steel, and her deck plating is $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. She carries two 10-inch breechloaders and ten 6-inch, six 4.7-inch, ten 2.2-inch, and ten 1.4-inch quick-firing guns. Her speed is designed to be 20 knots.

The yacht Mayflower recently purchased by the United States Government, is now in the stone dry dock at the Navy Yard, New York. She will remain in the dock until the necessary changes are made.

The trial by court martial of Civil-Engr. A. G. Menocal, which was to have been begun early this month, but which was postponed owing to the illness of the accused, was ordered to begin at the Navy Yard, New York, March 24. Comm. Howison is the president of the court and Lieut. Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, is the Judge Advocate. The court met and after the charges were read, a postponement of six weeks was granted Mr. Menocal to prepare his defense.

The U. S. torpedo boat Rodgers has been given some trial runs the past week which are said to have been satisfactory.

The Albany "Argus" thinks it has a difference with us on the subject of the President's control of the militia. The "Argus's" difference is not with us, but with the decision of the United States Court which we quoted.

The sailing of the Miantonomoh and Terror will leave Philadelphia and New York unprotected for a few days, but it is proposed by the Department to place in commission some of the war time single-turreted monitors and they will be distributed between New York, Boston and Philadelphia. There are eight of these monitors in ordinary at League Island, which will be placed in service. Three, the Canonicus, Mahopac and Manhattan, will be supplied with new coil boilers and when commissioned they and the Montauk will guard Philadelphia. The Jason and Nahant will be sent to New York for the protection of that port and the Catskill and Lehigh will be anchored in Boston Harbor. The Jason and Nahant will be docked to have their valves repaired. Each of these monitors has two 15-inch guns in its laminated armor turret. Capt. Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has the necessary ammunition for these guns in readiness to ship. The Department's instructions require that the vessels be placed in condition for service without delay and as soon as they get their supplies aboard they will be placed in commission. It is expected that they will be commanded by officers of the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. William T. Sampson. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Commo. Geo. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Commo. John A. Howell. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Address as noted under vessels.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALBANY, 6 Guns (cruiser recently purchased from Brazil). At Newcastle, England, fitting out to proceed to United States.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze (p. a.) At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, March 6. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. A. Ross. (Training ship.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Will go to Newport, R. I.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (s. a.) Gunner vessel. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there. Will go to Key West, Fla.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunter (Training ship.) Due at Key West March 31, leave April 7; arrive Savannah, Ga., April 14, leave April 20; arrive Charleston, S. C., April 26; leave May 2; arrive Gardiner's Bay May 10. Sailed March 14 from Curacao for Key West, Fla.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. a.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker (e. a.) Sailed from Horta for Bermuda, March 19. Address Norfolk, Va.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a.) At Hong Kong, China. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton will command, per steamer of March 23.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe. (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, March 21.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (s. a.) (Flagship.) Sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, March 24, en route to Key West, Fla.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island. Address League Island.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Hong Kong, China.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West, Fla.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a.) At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West, Fla.

DOLPHIN, (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. At Navy Yard, New York.

DUPONT (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. Flag boat of the flotilla. At Key West, Fla.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Key West. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. Rush (Training ship.) At Portsmouth, N. H.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a.) Address Key West. At Havana, Cuba.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Sailed from Lisbon for Key West, Fla., March 13. Address Key West.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans, (n. a.) See New York. Address Key West, Fla.

KATAHDIN (Harbor Defense Ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde. (Special service.) League Island, Pa.

LEYDEN (Tug), Lieut. W. G. Hannum. Newport, R. I.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Boston, Mass., for repairs. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Placed in commission at Navy Yard, New York, March 24. Is being reconstructed from a yacht to an armored cruiser.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a.) At Key West, Fla.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Arrived at Panama, March 22. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

MIANTONOMOH (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson. League Island Navy Yard, Pa. (Special service.) Will proceed to Key West, Fla.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett (Special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. (Training ship.) The Mohican sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu March 11.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal., March 24. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a.) At Woo Sung, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns (p. a.) Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams. At San Francisco, Cal., March 24. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse, (n. a.) At Dry Tortugas, March 19. Address Key West.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns (cruiser recently purchased from Brazil). At Newcastle, England, preparing to sail for New York.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (s. a.) Address Greytown, Nicaragua. Was at San Juan del Norte, March 18.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a.) (Flagship.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. Charles V. Gridley (s. a.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., March 19, for Callao, Peru, en route to North Atlantic Squadron. Address care U. S. Consul, Panama.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (s. a.) At Hong Kong.

PORTER (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Key West, Fla., March 18. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a.) Repairs reported finished. At Newport News, Va. Ordered to Key West, Fla.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (s. a.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Hong Kong, China.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAMOSSET (Tug), Lieut. Y. Noel. Used as a dispatch boat. At Key West, Fla.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (e. a.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Gravesend, England. Will convey the New Orleans to New York.

SARATOGA, Lt. W. W. Gilmer in temporary command (Penn. schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins. At Newport, R. I., March 13.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a.) Sailed from Tompkinsville, N. Y., March 24, for Key West, Fla.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a.) At Washington, D. C. Address there.

VICKSBURG, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. (Training ship.) Sailed from St. Thomas, W. I., for Hampton Roads, Va., March 19. Address Norfolk, Va.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Seabee (s. a.) Visiting Alaskan ports. Address Sitka.

WINSLOW (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadou. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (s. a.) Sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, March 24. Ordered to Jacksonville, Fla.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (s. d.) Address Adams Run, S. C., until March 22, and after that to Avoca, N. C.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. At Coronado, Cal.

IN USE BY NAVAL MILITIA.—Ajax, Commanche, Dale, Marion, Minnesota, Nantucket, New Hampshire, Passaic, Portsmouth, St. Louis, Wyandotte, Yantic. REPAIRING.—Atlanta, Chicago and Dolphin, at New York; Charleston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Pinta, Ranger, Yorktown, at Mare Island; Newark, at Norfolk; Lancaster, at Boston; Monongahela, at Annapolis; 12 tugs, at Navy Yards.

IN ORDINARY.—Eight old monitors, at League Island; Constitution, at Boston; Pensacola and Thetis, at Mare Island; Nipsic, at Puget Sound.

BUILDING.—Battleships: Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, Wisconsin. Torpedo Boats: Rodgers, Rowan, Dahlgren, T. A. M. Craven, Farragut, Davis, Fox, Morris, Talbot, Gwin, Mackenzie, McKee, Stringham, Goldsborough, Bailey, Plunger (submarine). Gunboat: Princeton. Training-ship for Naval Academy and two tugs.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following appointments and promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate on March 21. To be 3d Lieutenants: Henry Ulke, Jr., of the District of Columbia; John V. Wild, of Virginia; Walter A. Wiley, of Ohio; William G. Blasdel, of California; Henry G. Fisher, of the District of Columbia. 1st Asst. Engr. Eugene P. Webber, of Maryland, to be a Chief Engineer; and 2d Asst. Engr. John Q. Walton, of New Jersey, to be a 1st Assistant Engineer.

Lieut. Comdr. Marix, U. S. N., arrived in Washington, D. C., March 24, bearing with him the report of the Maine Board of Inquiry. With Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix were Lieut. John Hood, Lieut. Karl Jungen, P. A. Engr. F. C. Bowers, Naval Cadet A. Bronson, Carpenter George Helms and Mr. H. E. Marix, nephew of the Lieutenant Commander. Waiting to meet them at the Pennsylvania Railroad station was Ensign H. H. Ward, who had been detailed for this duty by Secretary Long. All the gates leading to the train shed were locked to keep out the crowd, which pressed forward to the railing and broke into cheers as the train pulled into the station. As the party were passing to two cars in readiness, some one jostled Lieut. Hood, who was carrying the report, whereupon he and several other officers drew revolvers, which at once caused the crowd to fall back.

Chief Naval Constructor Hiebborn reports that the Charleston will be completed about April 20 and the Philadelphia in June. The Newark will be ready for sea about April 20.

It is reported that Chili has positively refused to sell the O'Higgins or any other vessel of her navy.

TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER.

The case against Capt. Carter was this week closed by the Judge Advocate, Col. Barr, and we shall now hear from the defense. Several days were spent by the court in New York in taking testimony, but it did not seem to us to be of sufficient significance to justify us in occupying space with it, and it was very fully reported in the daily papers. Part of the testimony went to show that Capt. Carter spent more money than could be accounted for by his salary as an Army officer and from among his private papers that have been seized were introduced receipts for purchases of jewelry, pictures, etc., but to no very extravagant amount. Strenuous objections were made by Capt. Carter's counsel to the use made of his private papers as a gross violation of his personal rights, but the court overruled them.

An effort was also made to procure testimony as to the financial transactions of the contractors with whom Capt. Carter dealt, but this was frustrated by refusals to testify by bankers and brokers having knowledge of these transactions. Some of them were declared in contempt, but as they could not be punished for contempt this did not greatly disturb them.

On their return to Savannah the court met in the banquet hall of the DeSoto. Chief Clerk Sterly was recalled and testified that the men furnishing some small items of legitimate expenditure were paid as laborers and signed the pay roll as such. Mr. Sterly said he had general instructions from Capt. Carter to put such small accounts on the pay roll.

Referring to Sterly, Mr. Blair said that this "self-discredited witness" had testified Capt. Carter was drawing forage for two horses at a time when he had none. The defense would prove, as a matter of fact, he said, that Capt. Carter had two horses all that time.

Some further testimony was introduced with reference to matters already gone over and reported here. Capt. W. M. Black, C. E., formerly engineer officer in charge at St. Augustine, and Capt. F. V. Abbot, C. E., formerly at Charleston, S. C., also testified. Both of these officers were members of the board of engineers which, in 1895, disapproved the project then presented for the improvement of Cumberland Sound. Their testimony related almost wholly to that work. Neither of them agreed wholly with Capt. Carter's methods in doing the work.

Capt. Black was asked what in his opinion would be a fair price for mattresses of the second design as described. A careful record of the cost of such mattresses was kept at St. Augustine and at the mouth of the St. John's River, Capt. Black said, and it was found that the cost was about 60 cents a square yard in place. It was considered that 75 cents therefore, was a fair price for the contractor, allowing him a profit and sufficient to cover insurance on plant.

In his estimates of the cost of mattresses at 45 cents and 60 cents, he had not included interest on plant, repairs to plant, insurance or wages of superintendents.

Capt. Black, when questioned by Mr. Blair, explained why it was log mattresses would subside on an ocean bar. He had never seen a military fascine used in river and harbor work. There was a marked difference, he said, between the military fascine and the brush fascine. He had heard of the subsidence of the brush mattress jetties at Galveston. He had had trouble with the subsidence in the St. John's prior to 1889, after which he had taken up the use of the brush mattress. The seven course mattress he had did not consider of much value, but in building a jetty any brush and stone are of value.

"Barring your antipathy to the thickness of the brush mattresses used, what would you think of such mattress for use in constructing jetties?" Mr. Blair asked.

"I cannot bar my antipathy," was the reply. "Such mattresses will not stay in the work."

"But suppose they have stayed," said Mr. Blair. "The man is a bold man who says such a thing is impossible." "Of course, nothing is impossible," Capt. Black said. "But in my opinion such mattresses would not stay in the work."

On Friday, March 18, Col. Barr rested his case, reserving the right to hereafter introduce some odds and ends of testimony. The defense opened on Monday.

The medical statistics of the British navy for 1896 make the most favorable showing of any issued for forty years, the ratio of disease and injury being only 911.07 per thousand of the force with a decreased death rate. Of the 72,620 officers and men afloat over 60 per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five; 27 per cent. between twenty-five and thirty-five, less than 10 per cent. between thirty-five and forty-five, and only 1,060 over forty-five. There were 384 deaths, 5.28 per 1,000; 277 due to disease and 107 to injury. The ratio of deaths in the first and youngest class was 3.97, in the second class 5.77, in the third class 11.23, and in the fourth and oldest class 11.32. The average loss of time for sickness for each man was a little more than a fortnight, a decrease of half a day as compared with the previous year. The lowest sick rate was on the south-east coast of America, with the highest at home.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

Following are the appropriations for the Army in the annual appropriation bill as agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress in conference:

Pay of line officers	\$2,865,000
Service pay of line	790,000
Pay of the general staff	1,158,600
Service pay of staff	348,110
Pay of enlisted men	4,290,000
Service pay of men	671,172
Hospital Corps	197,400
Clerks and messengers	161,900
Pay of retired officers	1,200,000
Service pay of retired officers	370,000
Pay retired enlisted men	450,000
Pay miscellaneous	97,300
Commutation of quarters	200,000
Naval allowance, etc., enlisted men	685,000
Travel and commutation civilian doctors	500
Subsistence Department	\$1,550,000
Quartermaster's Department	1,800,000
Incidental expenses	600,000
Horses for mounted men	130,000
Barracks and quarters	750,000
Transportation	2,300,000
Construction and repair of hospitals	\$90,000
Quarters for hospital stewards	7,000
Shooting galleries and ranges	10,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	975,000
Medical Department	114,800
Experimental cooking	200
Medical Museum and Library	15,000
Engineer Department	36,000
Ordnance Department	750,000

Manufacture, repairing, procuring and issuing arms at

the national armories, \$400,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be applicable to the manufacture of the magazine arm recommended for trial by the board recently in session and approved by the Secretary of War. And the cost of all stores and supplies sold to any State or Territory under section 3 of the act approved Feb. 24, 1897, shall be credited to the appropriation from which they were procured, and remain available to procure like stores and supplies for the Army in lieu of those sold as aforesaid.

Contingent expenses, Commanding General's Office, \$1,750; department headquarters, \$300; military information division and military attaches, \$3,640; Signal Service, \$18,000.

To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the Artillery School, the Infantry and Cavalry School, and the Cavalry and Light Artillery School, by the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interest of the military service, \$8,500. Contingencies of the Army, \$15,000. Half of the amendments proposed by the Senate consisted in italicizing the word "Provided."

For mileage to officers when authorized by law, \$130,000: Provided, That the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army shall be 7 cents per mile, distances to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes: Provided further, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, or over any of the bond-aided Pacific railroads, or over the railroad of any railroad company which is entitled to receive only 50 per cent. of the compensation earned by such company for transportation services rendered to the United States, he shall be furnished with a transportation request by the Quartermaster's Department for such travel; and the cost of the transportation so furnished shall be a charge against the officer's mileage account for such travel, to be deducted by the Paymaster who pays the account, at rates paid by the general public for travel over such roads: Provided further, That officers who, by reason of the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, have been compelled to pay from their own means one-half of the cost of their travel fare over railroads known as 50 per cent. railroads, shall be reimbursed the same by the Pay Department, and Paymasters against whom disallowances have been made by the accounting officers of the Treasury under such decision shall have the amount so disallowed passed to their credit.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated, except the appropriation "for mileage to officers when authorized by law," shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

The Senate included in this section transportation for "officers traveling on public duty without troops," but the House refused to concur and it was stricken out.

GUN ACCIDENTS.

Our English contemporaries are much exercised over an accident to the Bouncer 6-inch quick-firing gun, for which they can find no satisfactory explanation. As the "Engineer" states, there are two alternative methods of firing the charge of a British quick-firing gun—electricity and percussion. On each system there is provided safety gear, to prevent the piece from being fired until the breech is closed and locked. In the former the current is only completed when the piece is locked, and in the latter the striker cannot be applied before locking is complete. The former system is considered by far the safer system, because there is no percussion composition employed. The advocates of percussion firing claim that it is more simple, and requires no battery wires, good contacts, perfect insulation, etc., which may fail at a critical moment. Fatal accidents have occurred, however, with the percussion arrangement, even with guns which are not quick-firing pieces; for instance, the Siso-Veliky 12-inch gun was fired before the breech was closed, last March. With quick-firing guns the danger of an accidental blow, with an effect which cannot be accounted for, exists, and it is generally held that safety can only be really secured by the use of electric gear. In addition to safety in firing, the cartridges are safer to store, and can be stored away where percussion primers could not be tolerated. The Bouncer's gun was fitted with the electric gear and had no percussion primer. The detachment serving it discovered nothing irregular and had no suspicion of danger.

This is only one of a series of accidents to modern guns that show on what chances the possibilities of battle may depend. On board of the U. S. S. Iowa not long since, during a sea test of the 12-inch guns for rapidity of fire with smokeless powder, at the sixth shot the dashpot, used to relieve the cylinders in recoil, and weighing 500 pounds, broke and fell, disabling the gun completely. The guns mounted in our forts are equally subject to the accidents affecting the efficiency of ordnance controlled by frail machinery and delicate adjustments. The fundamental idea of all instruments of war is simplicity, and ease of adjustment; thus we are drifting further and further away from the old simplicity of construction in the direction of complexity. The men-of-war of a former day carried little or nothing that was not within the possibilities of a jack tar's ingenuity in the way of repair and replacement. Now, a thoroughly provided machine shop is an essential part of the equipment for war. However, those who are disturbed by these conditions may console themselves with the reflection that we are no worse off than our neighbors and that we have in our favor the very important element of Yankee ingenuity which has helped us out of many a difficulty heretofore. The personal equation still remains the controlling one even in modern war. The first great contest is certain to reveal enormous weaknesses in modern appliances for war; enormous fallacies in the theoretical deductions as to their efficiency. It is those who are the quickest to detect these, and who show the most flexibility in readjusting themselves to new conditions, who will have the advantage.

"The friends of Billy the goat, the mascot of the U. S. S. New York, will learn with deep regret that this venerated animal last week ended his 16½ years of honorable service to the United States Navy by expiring as the result of eating a pot of paint. A correspondent on the New York writes: 'Billy was buried at sea, done up in canvas, and the bugler sounded 'taps' over him. The crew has requested another goat. I am afraid, however, the Key West goat has not the superior qualities of Billy. His discharge papers and enlistment record, showing his offenses and punishments, were very funny.'"

STORY OF THE MAINE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

One of the most graphic accounts we have yet seen of the blowing-up of the Maine is contained in the article by Edward M. Fowler, an eye-witness, which appears in the "Illustrated American" of March 12. It is well to put it on record just now when we are expecting the report of the Naval Board charged with the duty of inquiring into the cause of the explosion. Mr. Fowler says:

On February 15, 1898, at half-past eight in the evening, the steamship City of Washington arrived at her mooring in the harbor of Havana. It chanced that the location was directly under the guns of the United States battleship Maine, from whence could be heard the lively strains of an accordion.

We were about 250 feet off the port stern of the Maine and on the opposite side lay the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII.

As I was walking the deck of the City of Washington I heard the sound of the bugle and stopped to watch the sailors as they filed below to their hammocks, leaving above only the officers and the sailors who were on watch.

I had myself gone below for about a half hour when, in company with a fellow passenger, I came up again for a deck promenade. This was at half-past nine. We had walked for about ten minutes and were turning at the stern end of the vessel to walk back on the other side when suddenly we felt, rather than heard, a frightful, sickening concussion; an instant afterward a column of flame lighted the entire harbor.

During the next half minute, explosion followed explosion almost too rapidly to be counted. Our vessel was a quivering mass. All around us was a vast cloud of smoke, steel, wood, mortar and mangled humanity. The people about were shouting, screaming and fainting, and the impression seemed general that the end of life had come. I cannot say that I am in memory conscious of having thought at the moment of the past, of home, of anyone or anything, only that I thought the Maine had been fired upon by the Spanish cruiser, and that we being in line with the Maine had also received their fire, and that we were both being blown up, and I vaguely wondered how long we had to live. I made the opportunity afterward to talk with each of the other passengers, and also with the survivors of the Maine as to just what their first impressions were, and each one described similar feelings and ideas. Several of the officers of the Maine said that they instinctively attempted to assume the position called for in case of actual battle which they for the moment supposed had already commenced.

After the heavier explosions had ceased, and the decks and furnishings were on fire, there were scenes and sounds that can never be described. No pen or brush can ever picture to any near degree the ghastliness that was on every side of us. From everywhere came the cries and groans of the wounded and dying. Here could be heard a dying man cursing the black Spaniards, there a poor boy moaning his mother's name; yonder and all about were cries for help. Three men climbed the Maine's mast and were roasted alive. Men could be seen sitting, lying upon and hanging to pieces of hot steel, unable to move and slowly burning to death. Bodies without arms, bodies without legs, legs and arms without bodies; one body with another one's arm driven through its chest could be seen in the water; some of the men still struggling and some quietly sinking.

Near the stern-mast of the Maine, his figure sharply silhouetted against the sheet of flame beyond, stood Capt. Sigsbee, calmly giving orders to a little knot of eight or ten officers and men to lower the only boat left (two boats were saved, one was picked up).

In from five to ten minutes all of the City of Washington boats that were not injured by the explosion were lowered and making for the Maine.

The first boats to reach the wreck were from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., and the men in all these boats worked bravely to save life. Thirty of the officers and men were brought to our steamer, the City of Washington, most of whom were badly wounded and burned.

Twenty minutes after the first explosion the City of Washington moved a little way off, leaving two small boats to patrol the wreck and save such survivors as might be found. This precaution was quite necessary, firstly, because we might be sinking from our own injury, and secondly, because two magazines on the Maine were unexploded and might do so at any moment, and also because the ammunition for the small arms had not exploded, it transpiring a few minutes later. The two magazines did not explode, which saved us from much more serious injury.

At no time did the Spanish authorities send or allow boats to come from the shore to aid the wrecked people. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Ray, the two Havana correspondents, got from the shore only by representing that they were officers on the Maine, and even then they had to offer more than usual persuasion.

Not a complaint was heard from the terribly injured ones that were brought on board the City of Washington, excepting from those who were delirious.

There is no degree of bravery beyond that exhibited by them. One officer, whose hands and arms were burned to the bones still puffed at the wet cigar that he had been smoking before the explosion. One poor young fellow whose charred feet came off with his underclothing, and whose flesh on the cheeks was burned through, calmly gave me the message he wished sent home, though he was able to talk only when he with his hands closed the openings made in his face, but he was more fortunate perhaps than a comrade, who felt no pain, but was completely paralyzed.

Joseph Hill, the chief gunner of the Maine and the man who had last inspected the magazines, put out in a skiff from the shore, where he had been on leave, and rescued three men whom he found sitting on pieces of hot steel, unable to move.

Hill occupied my stateroom that night. I asked him in what condition he found the magazines at the eight o'clock inspection. He said that at that time the temperature was as low as at any time during the Maine's stay at Havana; that each magazine was securely fastened down and that he delivered the keys to Capt. Sigsbee immediately after the inspection. This would rather indicate that the magazines had been tampered with after that time if it be held that the cause of explosion was internal.

The fact, however, that a piece of the Maine's keel flew high in the air and landed upon our deck leads strongly to the belief that the force driving it must have been exerted from beneath the vessel, otherwise it ought to have been driven downward. Of course it may be possible, though not probable, that it was one of those unaccountable freaks that accompany catastrophes of force.

EMPIRE CANNOT WAIT.

The moral, if not the physical leadership of all Spanish-America on the part of the United States is simply inevitable, and in spite of the Colossus in the Speaker's chair—"the Empire neither can nor will wait"—it is hatching too fast.—The Illustrated American.

GREAT EXPLOSIONS.

We give here a list of the most serious explosions which have occurred during the past quarter of a century and which we have a record: Jan. 1, 1863, Fort Lyon, Washington, 32,000 pounds gunpowder; Oct. 1, 1864, near London, 83,000 pounds gunpowder; 1864, City Point, Va., 16,000 pounds gunpowder; Aug. 11, 1871, Stowmarket, Eng., 27,000 pounds gunpowder; 1874, Regent's Park, 10,000 pounds gunpowder; Sept. 29, 1883, Lock Fyne, 5,600 pounds gunpowder; Jan. 10, 1884, Kimberley, South Africa, 68,850 pounds No. 1 dynamite; July, 1886, Havre, France, 4,500 pounds nitro-glycerine; May, 1886, near Chicago, 150,000 pounds gunpowder; 4,500 pounds nitro-glycerine; Jan. 16, 1887, near San Francisco, 81,750 pounds dynamite; Nov. 16, 1887, Hancock, U. S., 1,800 pounds No. 1 dynamite; May 3, 1888, Aden, Red Sea, 3,179 pounds blasting gelatine; 1888, Williamsburg, Ind., 12,000 pounds No. 1 dynamite; Sept. 6, 1889, Antwerp, Belgium, 12,000 pounds gunpowder; Oct. 7, 1890, Wilmington, Del., 100,000 pounds brown powder; April 23, 1892, Rome, Italy, 600,000 pounds gunpowder; Sept. 3, 1892, Greenock, 40,000 pounds gunpowder; July 9, 1892, San Francisco, 200,000 pounds dynamite; Nov. 3, 1893, Santander, Spain, 55,000 pounds dynamite; May 7, 1894, Waltham, Eng., 6,000 pounds nitro-glycerine; March 23, 1894, Pittsburg, Pa., 10,000 pounds dynamite; Aug. 3, 1894, Krimmel, Germany, 2,640 pounds nitro-glycerine; Feb. 19, 1895, Vrendendorp, Holland, 110,700 pounds dynamite; March 19, 1895, Keeken, Germany, 26,000 pounds dynamite, 15,790 pounds blasting gelatine; Nov. 28, 1895, Leenwfontein, S. A., 50,000 pounds dynamite.

Great damage was done in many of these explosions, especially in the case of that occurring at Santander, a Spanish seaport on the Bay of Biscay, in 1893. This caused the death of 510 people and the injury of 2,000 others, and it was in all respects one of the most terrible disasters of modern times. The explosion occurred on the Spanish steamer Cabo Machichaco, loaded with a miscellaneous cargo, including 1,000 cases of dynamite in the fore-hold, and 700 cases in the after-hold; in all 83,500 pounds of dynamite. The vessel took fire and the fire attracted large crowds to the wharf, which accounts for the great loss of life. "Spars, sails and all sorts of fragments were hurled in every direction, killing and injuring people at considerable distances." "Some buildings were set on fire by burning debris and very serious damage was done to a great part of the town; to ships, quays, etc. Iron rails forming part of the cargo were thrown into the air and fell end on, penetrating the roadway to a depth of 6½ feet. A piece of the ship's hull was thrown 1,950 feet; an anchor, over a mile (6,000 yards); and a piece of iron as large as a chest of drawers, over the housetops to a distance of a quarter of a mile. The 700 cases of dynamite (38,500 pounds) in the after-hold did not explode, singular as this may seem. Accounts differ somewhat as to the distribution of the cargo, but the fact remains that the large part of it in the after-hold was not exploded.

The vessel was submerged at the time, having been scuttled to put out the fire, and was aground in 16 to 20 feet of water. This limited the lateral effects of the explosion so that its main force was vertical, flinging into the air the wreckage of the hull and a part of the cargo to a height estimated at 2,296 feet (nearly half a mile) where it expanded into a mushroom shape and distributed itself over a wide area. Heavier fragments projected to a lesser height were thrown to a greater distance. An enormous wave caused by the explosion overflowed the quay, but did not destroy the wharf in front of which the steamer lay. Divers at work upon the wreck five months after caused a second explosion which killed fifteen workmen and destroyed five boats, gathered around the wreck.

In the explosion on the Netherlands Railroad at Vrendendorp, of 110,700 pounds of dynamite, a hole 200 feet long, 30 feet deep and 80 feet wide was excavated, and heavy pieces of metal from the trucks of the cars carrying the explosive were driven into the ground 20 feet. Every house within the radius of half a mile was wrecked and a large number of persons were killed and injured.

In the explosion of 43,400 pounds of dynamite and blasting gelatine on the Rhine at Keeken, glass was broken at a distance of nearly three miles from the vessel (15,000 yards) carrying the explosive, in the direction of the wind. Fourteen persons were killed and three injured.

In the explosion at Rome of 300 tons of gunpowder, stored in the magazine at Vigua Pier, three were killed and forty-two wounded in the vicinity of the magazine, and 170 were injured in the center of Rome, which was three miles away. The danger range of this explosion was estimated at 12,000 feet.

The explosion of 12,000 pounds of gunpowder at Antwerp left a crater 195 feet long, 120-150 feet wide, and 12 feet below the ground level, a bank of 8 feet being thrown up around the edge of the crater. This explosion killed 95 people and wounded 150. Panes of glass were broken three miles away. The explosion of forty-two tons of dynamite off the Cliff House, San Francisco, in 1887, broke windows six miles away, and the sound was heard 100 miles away.

The shock of the explosion of 68,850 pounds of No. 1 dynamite at Kimberley, South Africa, in 1884, was felt at distances exceeding twenty miles. The explosion in Regent's Park Canal, London, broke glass in the Zoological Gardens and set some of the reptiles free. The explosion at Fort Lyon, in the defense of Washington, 1863, threw loaded shells to a distance of 7,500 feet.

The fact is noted that no substantial buildings were seriously injured by any of these explosions. This shows how mistaken was the theory upon which Gen. Butler sought to blow down the walls of Fort Fisher, as Joshua did those of Jericho, with wind.

PROVIDING FOR ENGINEERS AND ORD-NANCE.

Secretary Alger obtained last week from the President the executive approval for the allotment of \$7,500,000 for the work of the War Department from the \$50,000,000 appropriation for the national defense. Of this \$5,000,000 was allotted to the Corps of Engineers, and \$2,500,000 to the Ordnance Department. This does not represent the entire amount which these Departments may receive from the appropriation, however, as it is expected that further allotments will be made. The allotment to the Ordnance Department has afforded an opportunity for closing a contract for the purchase of 32 rapid-fire guns of 5 and 6-inch caliber in England, and they will arrive in the United States some time this week. With the guns were purchased carriages and a supply of ammunition.

The Department has not yet definitely decided where these guns shall be mounted but most of them will probably be used to complete the armament of points on the Southern coast where heavy seacoast guns cannot readily be placed in position. The Ordnance

allotment also permits the immediate formal execution of the contracts for projectiles, powder and small arms cartridges which are already being manufactured by the Carpenter Steel Co., the Frith Stirling Co., the Midvale Co., the Winchester Arms Co., the California, Dupont and Laffin and Rand Powder Companies, on the assurance that the Ordnance Department will purchase the supplies under manufacture. The sum total of the emergency expenditures which the Army Ordnance Department has thus far contracted for, and the gun carriage contracts which were awarded last Saturday, does not exceed the \$9,000,000, more or less which the House is expected to appropriate for the use of the Department in the fortification bill. The Chief of Ordnance, however, considers that at least a duplication of the contracts already under way for projectiles and ammunition will be necessary, and as soon as the fortification bill has passed he will make a requisition of the Secretary of War for another allotment from the \$50,000,000 national defense appropriation.

The allotment to the Chief of Engineers will not only permit the purchase of large quantities of new building material and the employment of large numbers of extra workmen to hurry to completion the emplacements and magazines, already planned and in the course of construction on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, but will also make it possible for the Chief of Engineers, if he deems it advisable, to go outside the recommendations of the old Endicott board and begin the fortification of places like Jacksonville, Tampa, Port Royal, and others which have not hitherto been included in the general fortification plan. Such places have risen to greater importance since the Endicott board made its report thirteen years ago, and the Chief of Engineers has recognized the necessity of making provision for their defense, but has been unable to do anything in this direction on account of the smallness of the annual appropriations for the use of the Engineer Department.

Plans are under consideration for the rapid fortification of the new points mentioned as well as the Dry Tortugas, and it is probable that contracts will be let shortly for beginning work. There is still very much to be done all along the Eastern coast and the sum allotted thus far will be apportioned in small sums to cover the whole territory. A considerable sum is necessary to hasten the work at Key West and New Orleans and a liberal amount will be used at these points. It is probable that a portion of the new appropriation will be expended on the important work begun at Seattle and for the protection of the Naval dry dock on the Pacific coast at Fort Orchard. On the basis of the average cost of \$50,000 for one emplacement, magazine, etc., about 80 new high power guns can be mounted with the money allotted to-day. The amount of work which can be actually accomplished with the sum will, however, be somewhat less than indicated on account of the increased cost of material and labor necessitated by the rapidity of the work demanded.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 22.

One of the events that marks an epoch in the academic year occurred on Saturday evening. It was the annual midwinter gymnastic tournament of the Naval cadets under the auspices of the Naval Academy Athletic Association. The entertainment, for so it proved from beginning to end, drew together a large company to witness it, and that audience was most generous and discerning in its praise and applause. The first event was the Wand Drill, led by Fowler. Those who participated were Oakley, Hamner, R. Williams, B. C. Allen, W. H. Allen, Galbraith, Walsh, Simons, Moore, Burwell, Fairfield, E. A. Brooks, Long, Fogarty, Fremont, Pye, Hanigan, Wheeler, McBride, Colvocoresses, Manley, Neal, Andrews, Westervelt. This drill was said by competent judges to be the best ever had in the Naval Academy.

The lively tilt of sabers came next, in which contended Hanrahan against Watts, Babcock against Kress, Thomas against Train, Bryant against Tamura, the Japanese cadet. This was very good.

In side horse, twelve cadets took part, Sayles, leader; Tamura, Bryant, Morris, Hamner, Landenberger, Oakley, Bowers, Buchanan. Of these Sayles, Tamura and Buchanan were exceptionally good.

The mats were now drawn out for the wrestlers. This raised enthusiasm to a high key. Williams, R., and Fowler began the fray, and after a protracted and energetic struggle, Williams was winner. Manley and Westervelt took the next turn, and they were more than interesting. The two were so well matched, that, after a prolonged contest, Cadet Taussig, the referee, sent them to the rear on a draw. Williams and Fowler came on for the second bout. It was short and crisp, Fowler throwing his antagonist quickly and making it a draw.

On the horizontal bar, Cadet Bowers was leader, with Beckner, Buchanan, Tamura, Mannix, Landenberger, Colke, Morris and Oakley following. The gymnasts showed marked form and agility, and where all was good, Mannix was well the par excellent.

In fencing Cadets Watts, Hanrahan, Babcock, Woods, E. Horne, Bailey, Thomas, Sweet, Bryant, Train, Tamura, and Pettigill took part, and all showed skill and ability.

Cadet Taussig was leader, and he and Buchanan and Macy made the best showing in long horse. The whole exhibition was fine. The other participants were Royall, Gleason, Landenberger, Bowers, Mannix and Cocke.

Indian clubs were a distinguished part of the programme. Cadet Sayles was leader and did his part well. The two, however, that captured the audience with their skill surprising were Buchanan and Morris. The other participants in the performance were Bryant, Osterhaus, Mitchell, W. G. Allen, W. H. Galbraith, and Fogarty.

The boxing was but fair. Those who entered the arena were Sayles against Gleason, Timmons against Huff, and Clement against Fowler.

Trapeze—Bowsig Brothers—That is Cadet Bowers and Cadet Taussig, a syllable from each to make the appellation of Bowsig Brothers. This standard performance was admirably executed.

The Bayonet Drill was well received by the audience. Those who participated were Cadets Watts, Hanrahan, Horne, Babcock, Kress, Buchanan, Nelson, Macy, Tamura, Bryant, Thomas, Train.

Parallel Bars—Cadets Macy, Buchanan, Mannix, Beckner, Bowers and Landenberger did finely on the bars. The others in the event were Cadets Cocke, Morris, Hamner, Oakley and Gleason.

The three-legged race was a funny affair as the participants went round the course as limping veterans. Williams, R., and Simmons were partners; Moore, L., and Fremont, and Colvocoresses and McBride. The last-named took the prize.

Beckner was leader in the tumbling, and with Royall, Taussig, Mannix, did well and provoked great applause. The others in the part were Cadets Hamner, Oakley, Tamura, Bowers and Gleason.

Cane—This drill was splendid. The cadets who furnished the entertainment and amusement in this event were Cadets Watts, Hanrahan, Horne, Kress, Buchanan, Nelson, Train, Tamura, Bryant, Thomas.

Pyramids finished the programme. The cadets who composed them were Mannix, Timmons, Buchanan, Gleason, Sayles, Bowers, Greenslade, Beckner, Taussig, Macy, Landenberger, Oakley, Galbraith, Fairfield, Fremont, Williams, R., Hamner and Osterhaus. This was well made. At the apex of the last pyramid, a goal was made by the aid of a cane, and Taussig kicked a goal over it, that landed the oval in the gallery amongst the band, and during the panic of the music, the audience heartily applauded and the cadets in the pyramid gave the Academy yell. As "Navee" ended the slogan, the pyramid collapsed.

The second of the inter-divisional matches of baseball was played on Saturday between the 2d and 4th Divisions. The teams were: 2d—Landenberger, p.; Bertholf, c.; Kalbfus, 1st; Sayles, 2d; Berrien, 3d; Osterhaus, ss.; Norris-Jackson, J. P., right; Kress, left; Williams, Y. S., captain, center. 4th—Zogbaum, p.; Wright, L. c.; Arnold, 1st; Bryant, 1st; Constain, captain, 2d; Watts, ss.; Weigart, right; Smith, G. L., left; Fairfield, center. Score—2d, 25; 4th 3. Umpire—Faller. Five innings only were played. The next match will be between the 1st and 2d Divisions, each having won one game out of the two played.

A JAPANESE CRUISER.

The "Engineer" for March 4, publishes an illustration of the Japanese cruiser now building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. It says: "She is a substantial duplication of the Buenos Aires, built at Elswick in 1895 for the Argentine Republic, with some modifications in armament, and may be said to be a development of the Yoshino. The general features and principal dimensions are: Length 405 feet 2 inches; beam, 40 feet; draught, 17 feet 7.25 inches; displacement, 4,760 tons; coal supply 350 tons; bunker capacity 1,000 tons; estimated maximum I. H. P. 15,000; estimated maximum speed, 22.5 knots; complement, 405 men. A protective deck, reaching from side to side, and running from the stem to the stern, completely covers the vitals. On the flat portions this deck is 1½ inches thick, but on the slopes at the sides it is increased to 4½ inches. All woodwork is to be fireproofed by the present prevailing electrical process. The ship will be driven by twin screws, actuated by two sets of triple-expansion engines of the four-cylinder type, having cylinders of 40 inches, 60 inches, 68 inches, and 68 inches, with a common stroke of 36 inches. Steam will be supplied by eight boilers, having a total grate surface of 792 square feet, and a total heating surface of 22,440 square feet; working pressure about 180 pounds. The bunkers are so arranged that the coal comes in directly on the fire room floor.

The principal offensive power of the ship is centered in a very formidable battery of quick-firing rifles. In the main battery there are two 8-inch and ten 4.7-inch rapid-fire rifles; and in the secondary battery there are twelve 12-pounders and six 2½-pounders. One 8-inch gun is mounted on the forecastle deck, the other on the poop deck, and each has a commanding arc of fire of 270 degrees. The gun crews are protected by shields on each piece. These 8-inch guns are of the Armstrong type, and, together with the rest of the batteries, will be purchased in England and placed on board the ship when she reaches Japan. The 4.7-inch guns are mounted in sponsons on the main deck, and are sheltered by shields and the 3-inch sponson armor. The forward gun on each side and the after gun on each side have separately an arc of fire of 130 degrees, the forward guns being able to fire dead ahead and the after guns being able to fire dead astern. The rest of the 4.7-inch rifles, and such of the 12-pounders as are sandwiched between on the main deck, have arcs of fire of 100 degrees. The 12-pounders have the same 3-inch sponson armor about them. The four remaining 12-pounders are mounted forward and aft in sponsons near the bow and stern. The 2½-pounders are placed on the hammock berthing and up in the military tops. The 8-inch and the 4.7-inch rifles will be supplied with ammunition by electrical hoists, while the supplies for the smaller guns will be raised by whips from the magazines. A torpedo outfit of five tubes has been called for, two on each broadside and one in the stem, but there is reason to believe the bow tube will be removed. The value of such tubes has long been known to be more than questionable.

The ship will be lighted by electricity, and ventilated by natural and artificial means; and the fittings, as far as consistent with the Japanese regulations, will conform to the best American practice. The contract price is reported to be something like \$205,000.

In connection with torpedo boat attack and defense, it is pretty generally known now that the orders for war time are—fire at every boat. Whether it be friend or foe must be discovered later. It is a regrettable thing that in our annual maneuvers we never properly test this question of what is to happen to the friendly boat, by allotting torpedo boats to each side. In connection with this, it is currently reported in the service that a well-known torpedo officer recently informed the Admiralty that he had a device whereby a friendly boat could make its presence known on board a battleship without visible signal of any sort. The Admiralty, however, refuses to allow the money necessary to carry out experiments, so it remains a secret; presumably it was some adoption of wireless telegraphy. The French are said to be in possession of some such device.—The Engineer.

A HINT TO PATRIOTS.

Some of the so-called patriots anxious for newspaper notoriety in various parts of the Union, who loudly proclaim they will at once organize a military company, can best show their sincerity by at once joining some National Guard company already organized. By so doing they will at once be under competent officers, have every facility for instruction, and be armed and equipped, and ready for the fray if called upon. Of what benefit is it for inexperienced men to gather around another inexperienced, loud-mouthed, self-constituted leader to form a military company, and without facilities for proper organization? It is simply a waste of time and eventually might mean many wasted lives. By all means, let the patriots join the National Guard, where there is ample room for them.

The President on Saturday appointed Dr. Charles Edward Munroe, professor of chemistry and dean of Columbian University, Washington, as president of the Board of Visitors to the Annapolis Naval Academy. The other members of the Annapolis Board chosen by the President are Dr. Amos Babcock, of New Hampshire, Ia.; the Hon. H. E. Sadler, of Sedan, Kan.; Prof. John L. Lampson, Peabody, of Norman College, Nashville, Tenn.; James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, Mass.; Edward C. Hinman, of Battle Creek, Mich.; John Boyer, of London, Ia. The Congressional Board of Visitors has not yet been selected.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CITIZEN asks: Does a Captain lose control of a ship when he takes a pilot aboard? **Answer**—A Captain is always in control of his ship when on duty, but when it is necessary for him to take a pilot, he has to leave the navigation of the vessel in the pilot's hands, but the latter is always under the Captain's orders. For example, a Captain may or may not prefer to take the risk of running his vessel in a fog, and there are numerous other emergencies where his judgment would be called for.

COAST GUARD.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Batteries G and H, of the 5th Artillery, were stationed at the Dry Tortugas in 1878, from July to November.

OLD SAILOR.—Adml. Vernon, who introduced the practice of serving diluted spirits to sailors in 1745, was called "Old Grog" from his wearing program, a coarse silk and mohair or silk and wool fabric no longer made. Hence the name of the drink. Its use was abolished in the United States Navy as a result of the efforts of Commo. Matthew Calbraith Perry, U. S. N.

CO. C, 19th INF., asks: Is the salute by an officer whose rank entitles him that the guard be paraded, to be interpreted by the sentry on No. 1 to mean "never mind the guard?" **Answer**—The salute of an officer in the case in question does not mean "never mind the guard," as in all cases he replies to the challenge of the sentry before reaching saluting distance.

MARINE.—G. O. S. I. A. G. O., 1890, providing for discharge of veteran soldiers applies to the Army only and action under the order could not be taken by the Marine Corps.

OLD POINT.—The P. O. address of Sheridan's Point is Riverside Park, Fairfax County, Virginia.

J. B. M. asks: Are the right and left guides (2d and 3d Sergeants) of a military company, entitled to wear the non-commissioned officer's sword? **Answer**—The non-commissioned staff only are entitled to wear the sword, and do not carry the rifle or carbine. Others all armed with small arm, the only exception being at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point.

CORPS.—See "Army and Navy Journal" of March 19, 1898, page 532.

W. A. B.—Officers of the Pay Corps of the U. S. Navy are appointed by the President. The salary of a Paymaster at sea is \$2,800 per year; of a P. A. Paymaster, \$2,000; and of an Assistant Paymaster, \$1,700.

M. J. C.—See the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 19, 1898, page 532, for the President's power over the militia.

G. F. L.—Read the "Army and Navy Journal" regularly each week for the information you desire.

W. X. Y. asks who the Paymasters will be for the two ships just bought in England, and also, for the two that were launched in Newport March 24. **Answer**—Read the Navy Gazette in our paper each week. They will be announced there when appointed.

C. A. S.—We publish this week the portrait of Capt. Sigbee asked for. The National Militia within the intent of the law includes every man between the ages of 18 and 45, with a few exceptions named in the Statutes. It therefore includes all National Guardsmen within these ages. It is neither organized nor officered, and as a military body exists only on paper.

R. W. B.—The "Army and Navy Journal" publishes the names of commanders of all vessels of the Navy and their stations each week, and at intervals the stations of every company, troop and battery of the Army, as well as the name of the C. O. of each regiment.

T. D. L. asks: Please let me know your authority in your answer to "Company D," in issue of March 12, 1898, stating that a sentinel should halt, face out and bring his piece to present, in saluting. Par. 242 in Manual of Guard Duty in U. S. A. does not agree with your decision. If there is any later authority than this Manual please let me know what it is. **Answer**—See Modification in Manual of Guard Duty, June 17, 1895, War Dept., U. S. A., page 35-36.

W. P. D.—Your question is not sufficiently explicit. What do you mean by the words "declaring twice" at the 500 yard range?

W. S. S. asks: Is there a Chaplain of the Army stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.? **Answer**—No.

C. asks the origin of the custom of the morning and evening gun. **Answer**—After the War, 1861-65, there was a large quantity of inferior powder on hand, so Gen. Grant, Commanding the Army, issued a General Order—70—on July 23, 1867, directing that "at every military post supplied with the proper ordnance and ammunition, a morning and evening gun will, in time of peace be fired daily at reveille and retreat. The custom has been continued, and Congress now makes an annual appropriation "for firing the morning and evening gun at military posts."

MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS.

The following appointments to the Military Academy were made the past week: James L. Kite, Graves's Mill (7th District), Va.; Edmund Thomas, Littleton (2d District), N. C.; Chas. A. Cook, Jr. (alternate), Warren (2d District), N. C.; Richard B. Orndorff, Tucson (2d District), Arizona; Richard P. Williams (alternate). Following are the cadet candidates who passed the examination in March for admission to the U. S. Military Academy, in June, 1898:

Alabama—Wm. H. Amerine, James M. Hobson, Jr. Connecticut—Chas. H. Jennings. Georgia—Wm. A. Mitchell, Carl Boyd, Wm. M. Davis. Illinois—Olin C. Aleshire, Stephen Abbot. Kansas—David W. Norton, A. F. Casad. Kentucky—Chas. B. Clark, Joseph F. Taulbee. Maryland—Orville N. Tyler. Massachusetts—Henry T. Strong, John E. Munroe. Michigan—Frank F. Longley. Minnesota—James A. Shannon. Mississippi—John M. Gilbert, W. A. McCain, Samuel W. Robertson. New Jersey—John K. Herr. New York—Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr., Traugott F. Keller, Ralph J. Sprague, Gad Morgan, Gilbert H. Stewart. North Carolina—William H. Cowles. Ohio—Charles M. Allen, Robert E. Boyers. Pennsylvania—John R. Doyle, Mark Brooke, Oscar L. Booz, Frederick E. Shnyder, Sigmund S. Albert, William M. Colvin, Robert R. Ralston, Deau Alvord. South Carolina—Wade H. Carpenter. Tennessee—George W. West, John F. Franklin, Walter K. Wilson, Edward L. Oldham, Wm. H. Horton, Jr. Texas—Victor S. Foster, Birchie O. Mahaffey, Jas. B. Stubbs, Jr. Utah—Charles Telford. Virginia—Harry L. Hodges, John C. Pegram. West Virginia—Samuel Frankenberger. Wisconsin—Laurens V. Frazier, Stephen M. Barlow. At Large—Philip H. Sheridan.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY.

To prepare plans to be followed jointly by the Naval and military forces in the defense of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, an Army and Navy coast defense board was created Thursday, consisting of Capt. A. S. Barker, formerly in command of the battleship Oregon, to represent the Navy, and Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., on the part of the Army. On account of other important duties, it is possible that Capt. Dorst may not be able, however, to continue to serve on the new board, and another officer may be detailed in his place.

The creation of the joint Army and Navy board is the result of suggestions of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy, who urged upon the officials of the Navy and War Departments the necessity of a concerted plan of action by both Departments in the face of impending emergencies. The wisdom of such a course appealed strongly to Secretary Long and Secretary Alger, and a conference of these officials resulted in the detail of the officers named. To these officers has been given over the matter of formulating plans for the harmonious action of the fleets and the different branches of the Army in the event of any probable contingency that may confront the country. Subject to the approval of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy the recommendations of those officers will direct the disposition of the entire war strength of the United States. They will suggest not only the massing or distribution of the troops and the stations of the Naval vessels for the purpose of coast defense, but will also arrange plans for active offensive campaigns. All the information in the possession of both the War and Navy Departments will be at their service and every facility will be accorded them in their work. The headquarters of the board will be at Washington.

The first and most important duty will be to make a careful study of the resources of the Navy and Army, both actual and potential, for the purpose of putting the entire coast line of the country in as thoroughly defensible condition as possible.

In line with these preparations the board will make the most thorough study of the conditions looking to offensive operation against the fleets and armies of Spain. This will include arrangements for the concentration of the troops best fitted for the invasion of Cuba if such a plan should be decided to be advisable by the authorities. The points of embarkation and the ships that will carry and convey them will be definitely decided upon, together with the ships that shall constitute the squadron or squadrons to which will be given the work of attacking the Spanish fleets within the neighborhood of Cuba and upon the high seas. The reduction of the Spanish strongholds in Cuba, by the Navy alone, and in conjunction with the Army, will be mapped out, and suggestions for the work of the auxiliary cruisers, and commerce destroyers on the high seas and on the coast of Spain will be considered.

Col. E. B. Williston, 6th Art., has been actively engaged this week in getting regimental organization matters into shape at Fort McHenry. As at present scheduled, headquarters one Major and two foot batteries, will be stationed at Fort McHenry, two foot and two field batteries at Washington Barracks, one Major and four foot batteries at Fort Monroe, and one Major and two foot batteries at Fort Hamilton.

Adml. Popoff, Aide-de-Camp of the Czar of Russia, who died this week at St. Petersburg, was probably the first European naval man to take a practical lesson from the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. Taking the Monitor as a model, he invented a curious circular iron-clad vessel which could go to any point of the compass at a moment's warning; but the vessel proved utterly unseaworthy.

Capt. Sigbee, U. S. N., received word from the Navy Department that the Government deems it inadvisable for the wreckers to use dynamite to facilitate the work of removing the top hamper from the wreck, in view of Captain General Blanco's intimation that the use of high explosives might interfere with the decision of the Spanish Court of Inquiry. Two Whitehead torpedoes were recovered from the wreck, it is reported, on March 24.

Complaints against Col. Alfred Mordecai, commanding Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., have unofficially reached the War Department, the complainants being the employes of the arsenal who object to Col. Mordecai's methods of discipline, and claim that the wages paid at the arsenal are lower than those generally paid in the vicinity. It will be remembered that Col. Mordecai was recently transferred from Springfield Arsenal on account of similar complaints of the employes there. The Department has thus far taken no cognizance of the new complaints.

In October last, shortly after Capt. F. E. Chadwick retired as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, while on three months' leave, he went abroad, and at Frankfurt, Germany, on Nov. 18, he received orders to proceed to this country to command the New York. Having made the journey and assumed command of the ship, he included in his accounts the expenses of his trip from Frankfurt, which the Auditor disallowed. The Assistant Controller of the Treasury on appeal has affirmed the action of the Auditor, on the ground that a Navy officer is not entitled to a traveling allowance in returning to duty from a place whither he has gone without orders under leave, on being ordered to resume duty at the same place where he was stationed when he was granted leave. The Assistant Controller holds that it was under no orders of the Navy Department that Capt. Chadwick went to Europe, and the Department is consequently not bound to pay the expenses of his return to duty in this country.

The term of instruction at the Army Medical School closed this week with a course of lectures on Military Law, by Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, D. J. A. G., U. S. A. The examinations of the class on the work of the term began on Saturday, March 26, and will be concluded next Wednesday. The closing exercises will take place April 1, at 3 p. m. They will consist of introductory remarks by the president of the faculty, Col. C. H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen.; an address to the class by Dr. P. S. Connor, of Cincinnati, O.; the presentation of the certificates of attendance, the presentation of the Hoff Memorial Prize Medal, and an inspection of the school, laboratories, etc. There will be six graduates, 1st Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons, Henry Page, under orders for duty at the Presidio of San Francisco; B. F. Ashford, under orders for duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; H. A. Webber, under orders for duty at Fort Reno, Oklahoma; J. B. Clayton, under orders for duty at Fort Clark, Tex.; B. S. Higley, Jr., under orders for duty at Fort Niobrara, and Geo. Rauchfuss, under orders for duty at Fort Apache.

REVENUE CUTTERS FOR WAR SERVICE.

The President issued orders on Wednesday placing ten vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service under the control of the Navy Department. They will be properly armored and will be attached to the squadron at Key West. It is also proposed to acquire in a few days a number of sea-going tugs to be combined with the cutters to act as picket boats for the fleet in order to report the presence of an enemy immediately upon his discovery to the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval force. This action is taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Roosevelt Strategic Board. These cutters have been detailed: Manning, 905 tons, commissioned last year on duty at Boston, Mass.; Windom, 600 tons displacement, commissioned 1896, stationed at Baltimore, Md.; McCulloch, 1,280 tons, commissioned 1897, en route to Hong Kong, where she will be attached to the Asiatic Squadron, and Gresham, 905 tons, commissioned 1897, stationed at Milwaukee, Wis.

The President has also ordered that these ships of second and third rates be placed under Secretary Long's command. Woodbury, 330 tons gross, built in 1864, and stationed at Portland, Me.; Hamilton, 223 tons gross, built in 1871, and on duty at Philadelphia, Pa.; Morrill, constructed in 1880, 288 tons gross, and on duty at Wilmington, N. C.; Hudson, 128 tons gross, built in 1893, and on duty at New York; Guthrie, 98 tons gross, completed in 1895, and stationed at Baltimore, Md., and Calumet, 123 tons gross, built in 1894, and stationed at Chicago, Ill.

These cutters have been ordered to Norfolk Navy Yard, to receive their batteries. It is proposed to arm the first and second-rate vessels with one 4-inch gun and two 6-pounders each, and it is possible that vessels of the former rating may receive a larger number of 4-inch guns when inspected by a Naval Board, which will be appointed. The Manning, Gresham and McCulloch are fitted with torpedo tubes and they will also be supplied with torpedo outfits. The McCulloch, upon arrival at Singapore, will be ordered to proceed with all speed to Hong Kong, where she will receive her armament.

Orders sent to the Gresham and Calumet, which are on the lakes, require them to proceed at once to the Atlantic and down the Atlantic to Norfolk.

It is said by revenue cutter officers that the Manning, Windom, McCulloch and Gresham will make valuable auxiliaries to the Naval vessels. These vessels are capable of making between 17 and 17½ knots each and those now equipped with torpedo tubes will consequently make excellent torpedo boat destroyers, fully as good, officers say, as the Mayflower. The two cutters Onondaga and Algonquin, nearing completion at Cleveland, O., will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible and sent to Norfolk, where they will also receive batteries. These vessels are of 900 tons displacement each, and are supplied with torpedo tubes.

In order to expedite the arming of the tugboats purchased by the Government, the Department has given instructions that all that may be purchased shall be sent to the New York Navy Yard, where they will receive their batteries. They will then be ordered to Key West to assist the cutters in the patrol work to be assigned to them.

It has been practically decided by Secretary Alger and Chief of Engineers Wilson to proceed at once to fortify the Dry Tortugas with the facilities ready to hand and to postpone for the present the building of costly emplacements which would be too slowly constructed to be of immediate service. The armament of Fort Jefferson will consequently consist of a portion of the smooth bore guns now at the fort, in addition to some 8-inch converted rifles and a number of rapid-fire guns which the Department authorities believe will adequately secure the islands from hostile attack. Dry Tortugas was turned over to the War Department this week.

The agent of the Ordnance Department in London informed Gen. Flagler this week that he had secured the release of options held by foreign interests, on 14 Maxim 5 and 6-inch, rapid-fire guns, with their carriages and a supply of ammunition. Formal contracts for these guns have been executed and they will be shipped to this country immediately. These guns, together with the consignment expected to arrive in this country within the next few days, will put forty-six rapid-fire guns immediately at the service of the Engineer Department to be mounted as soon as practicable after their arrival on emplacements already in course of construction at various points on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Gen. Flagler has arranged with Secretary Long for the shipment of the newly purchased rapid-fire guns on the new cruiser New Orleans.

Brig. Gen. Flagler, C. O., of the Army, received this week \$1,056,000 in addition to previous allotments, from the \$50,000,000 appropriation for the national defense. This swells the total which the Ordnance Department has thus far received from this appropriation to a little over three and a half millions. It is expected that still another allotment of emergency money for this Department will be obtained in a few days.

The Secretary of War has authorized the immediate graduation of the student officers at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. Ordinarily this class would have graduated at an early day in June, but this action is taken in order to have their service immediately with new high-power guns.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Following are the student officers at the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Va., who will be graduated immediately in order that they may be at once assigned to duty with the seacoast batteries: 1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. J. E. McMahon, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Davis, 2d Art., on temporary recruiting service at Charlotte, N. C.; 1st Lieut. E. Hinds, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., with his battery at Tybee Island, Ga.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. W. Chamberlane, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. G. H. McManis, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. J. K. Cree, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. L. S. Lyon, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. A. Hero, Jr., 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. F. E. Harris, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. K. Morton, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., absent on six months' leave, taking post-graduate leave.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army will advertise in about three weeks for contracts for building officers' quarters, barracks and other necessary buildings at the new seacoast artillery posts. The building now under way is reported to be considerably delayed by the failure of the contractors to fulfill their contracts according to the specifications.

LAUNCH OF THE KEARSARGE AND KENTUCKY.

The U. S. battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky were successfully launched from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, on the forenoon of March 24, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. In the christening party were: Mr. Calvin B. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; Mrs. Herbert Winslow, sponsor for the Kearsarge, and her maid of honor, Miss Margaret Eastman, of Washington; Miss Christie Bradley, sponsor for the Kentucky, and her maids of honor, Misses Mary E. Gatewood, Lillian Stege, Sallie Bronston, Abbie Ballard and Alice Castleman, all of the Blue Grass State; Miss Anna Webb, of Paducah, Ky.; Mrs. William O. Bradley, mother of the fair sponsor; Gov. Bradley of Kentucky and staff; Gov. Tyler of Virginia and staff; and a number of State officials of Kentucky, and Lieut. Comdr. Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., the only surviving son of the Captain who commanded the famous old Kearsarge in the fight with the Alabama; members of the House and Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and other distinguished visitors from Washington.

The Kearsarge was the first of the big vessels to be launched, Mrs. Winslow deftly smashing a bottle of champagne over the bow of the ship as she began to slide toward her natural element, amid the cheers of thousands.

The Kentucky was next launched, the ceremony being an exact counterpart of the former, except that Miss Bradley christened the vessel by breaking a cut glass bottle of water over her bow, procured from a spring on the old Lincoln farm. Several enthusiastic Kentuckians, however, hurled some bottles of good old whisky against the sides of the Kentucky at the same time. After the launch the special guests were entertained at dinner.

The following are some of the principal facts concerning the ships. Each of the vessels is 385 feet long, 72 feet and 2.5 inches beam, 14 feet 3 inches freeboard forward and 12 feet 3 inches freeboard aft. Their draught, with 410 tons of coal on board, is 23½ feet. Their displacement is 11,525 tons. In their turrets they will each have four 13-inch and four 8-inch guns. There will be four torpedo tubes—two on either broadside. The armor will be of solid nickel steel, Harveyized. The lower part of protection will have armor fifteen inches in thickness. The armor of the 13-inch turrets will also be fifteen inches, except immediately in front, where it will be made seventeen inches, but that also will be made two inches heavier immediately in front.

In addition to these heavy guns, a battery of fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire guns, a numerous battery of smaller six-pounder and one-pounder guns will be carried, such guns being placed wherever they can fire to advantage.

The protection of the hull to the water line region will be effected by means of a side armor belt of a maximum thickness of 16½ inches, with a mean depth of 7½ feet, so disposed in reference to the load line that the vessel with 410 tons of coal on board, will have 3½ feet of this belt armor above the water, and with 1,210 tons of coal on board will have two feet above the load line. The belt will extend from the stem to the after barbettes, and will maintain the maximum thickness from the after end of the belt to the forward boiler room bulkhead, whence it will taper gradually to a thickness of four inches at the bow.

The conning tower will have armor ten inches thick, with a tube seven inches in thickness leading down to the armor deck for the protection of the voice pipes, telegraph, steering rods, etc.

The vessels will be driven by triple expansion engines actuating twin screws, the engines having a collective horse power of 10,000 when making about 120 revolutions a minute.

Five boilers, three double ended and two single ended, in four watertight compartments, will generate the necessary steam at a pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch.

The vessels will carry a supply of coal, 1,210 tons.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

Of the 1,075 acres of the Arlington estate, less than 400 are used for a national cemetery and for Fort Myer. A bill has been favorably reported in the House to set apart 300 acres of the remaining 700 acres for experimental agricultural purposes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, and appropriating \$10,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Hansbrough proposes an amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$40,000 for beginning the construction of permanent buildings, providing for sewerage, water supply, roads, and other necessary improvements at the military post at Bismarck, N. D.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommend the promotion of 1st Lieut. Benj. W. Loring, now on the permanent waiting order list of the Revenue Cutter Service, to Captain, on that list. In their report they give a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending this promotion. Secretary Gage says: "The record of Lieut. Loring as a volunteer officer of the Navy during the war, as set forth in the accompanying statement, is a most excellent and enviable one, and his record as an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service since the war is without a blemish."

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the National Reunion Monument Association to erect a monument in the city of Washington to the Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the War of the Rebellion.

The Senate Committee has favorably reported the bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of William E. Woodbridge for compensation for the use by the United States of his invention relating to projectiles.

Mr. Fitzgerald has submitted the following in the House: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to name one of the new torpedo boats the Acton, in honor of the town which furnished the men who were the first to shed their blood in the cause of freedom in the War of the Revolution.

The Senate passed on March 22 a bill providing that no person shall be appointed Assistant Surgeon until he has been examined and approved by a Board of Naval Surgeons, nor who is under 21 or over 30 years of age, and a bill authorizing the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases.

Mr. Spooner intends to offer an amendment to S. 2680 granting additional powers to the Marine Hospital Service, establishing a commission of public health, to be composed of a commissioner and of a representative from each State and Territorial board of health, the Surgeons General of the Army and of the Navy, the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, or such other medical officer from either service as may be designated by the chief thereof, with the approval of the President, to be known as the "National Commission of Public Health," which shall be a Bureau in the Treasury Department, and the duties of which shall be to collect and disseminate information with regard to the prevalence of infectious diseases in this and other countries; to collect and publish vital statistics; to prepare rules and regulations for securing the best sanitary condition of vessels from foreign ports and for preventing the in-

roduction of infectious diseases into the United States, and their spread, and, in general, to make investigations, publish information, and formulate rules with a view to the preservation of the public health.

The House passed the following joint resolution, March 19: Resolved, That such guns, ammunition, and other naval and military supplies as may be purchased abroad by this Government for the national defense prior to Jan. 1, 1899, shall be admitted at any port of entry in the United States free of duty.

Mr. Dabery has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Richard Warren Barclay as a Lieutenant, Junior Grade, to take rank next after John M. Ellicott, Lieutenant, Junior Grade; Provided, That said Barclay shall first have passed such examination as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe.

The Senate passed the following bill March 22: Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter no cadet excepting the cadets appointed at large shall be appointed to, or received into, the Naval or Military Academy of the United States of America from any State, Territory, or District in which such cadet does not actually reside at the date of his appointment; and any such cadet, excepting the cadets appointed at large, in addition to being an actual and bonafide resident of the State, Territory, or District from which he is appointed and to which he is accredited at the date of his appointment and reception into the Naval or Military Academy of the United States of America, shall also have been an actual resident of the State, Territory, or District from which he is appointed and to which he is accredited for a period of one year prior to the date of his appointment.

The Senate has also passed the bills to pay the Union Iron Works for extra work on the Monterey; to give Capt. William N. Tisdal, retired, the rank of Major; to amend Section 1370, Rev. Stat.; to increase the age limit for appointment to the Medical Corps of the Navy to 30; and authorizing the use of depositions before naval courts.

On motion of Mr. Stewart the Senate gave leave to print a very interesting paper by Capt. Stuyvesant, a retired naval officer, on the subject of battleships and monitors.

The Senate has passed the following bills:

S. 1116: An act to pay to the heirs of the late John Roach, deceased, \$330,151.42 for labor and material, dockage and detention, and occupation of yards and shops for the gunboats Chicago, Boston and Atlanta.

S. R. 88: Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the preliminary survey, with plans, specifications and approximate estimates of cost thereof, for the construction of a ship canal, of approved width and depths, from the lower shore of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River, and for the further investigation of the practicability of the construction of such waterway.

Mr. Lodge introduced a bill (S. 4141) to authorize the President to reappoint as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy Thomas Amory De Blois, who voluntarily resigned in 1881.

The bill appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of those who lost property on the Maine passed the Senate March 21.

It is proposed to add the following section to the bill on the floor of the House, the object being to encourage old soldiers who are still vigorous to join their former commands by giving them the benefits of re-enlistment:

Section 10. That former soldiers of the United States Army, who may again enlist in time of actual war, shall be entitled to the benefits conferred by Sections 1282 and 1284, of the Revised Statutes as an act approved March 16, 1896, without regard to the time that may have elapsed since they were last discharged.

The Senate Military Committee has reported adversely on the bill granting permission to officers of the Army and Navy to wear the badge adopted by the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. This bill was favorably reported on by Surg. Gen. Sorenberg, U. S. A., but was antagonized by Maj. Gen. Miles.

Representative Hull, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, proposes to take up the Army reorganization bill as soon as he is able to resume his seat in the House. He is now suffering from an attack of the grip.

Debate on the Naval appropriation bill commenced in the House on Thursday. Representative Boutelle, chairman of the Naval Committee, made a labored defense of the attitude of himself and the committee in reference to the Navy reorganization bill. He said that the personnel bill would be considered by the sub-committee on reorganization and by the full committee as soon as the Naval appropriation bill is disposed of.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 100—For the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the guncock factory at Newport, passed the Senate, March 17.

H. R. 9042—Mr. Wallace T. Foote, Jr.: That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to make contracts for the purchase of armor plate at a cost not exceeding four hundred dollars per ton, if he shall deem it to be the best interests of the Government.

H. R. 9156—Mr. Mahany (by request): Amends the act authorizing a retired list for private and non-commissioned officers, U. S. A., who have served thirty years, so as to read as follows: "That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the United States Army or Marine Corps, either as a private or non-commissioned officer, or both, he shall, by application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at date of retirement, and he shall receive thereafter 75 per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired (including \$7.50 per month as commutation of fuel and quarters): Provided, That if said enlisted man had war service with the Army in the field, or in the Navy or Marine Corps in active service, either as volunteer or regular, during the War of the Rebellion, such war service shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to enable him to retire: Provided further, That the increase of allowance provided for in this act shall be in lieu of a pension, and that when a private soldier or non-commissioned officer of the United States Army or Marine Corps on the retired list above described receives the increased allowance provided for in this bill he shall thereafter not be entitled to any pension from the United States Government."

The Assistant Controller of the Treasury has informed the Secretary of War, in response to inquiries of Maj. D. C. Kingman, C. E., U. S. A., that laborers hired per diem by the Department are not entitled to pay for holidays unless the nature of their employment is permanent and continuous.

In addition to his request that Congress authorize the increase of the Medical Corps of the Army, Surg. Gen. Sternberg has also asked for legislation to increase the number of stewards of the Hospital Corps by 15 men, the limit now being 100. There are now no vacancies in the grade of Hospital Steward and a call has been issued for the examination of candidates for this grade on May 1. The semi-annual examination of candidates for Assistant Surgeons of the Army will also be held May 1.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

The attendance at the Military Athletic Tournament indicated very plainly how much the U. S. Army and the National Guard interests the public.

From the opening night until the final volleys from Lieut. Carbaugh's platoon of Capt. Thorp's celebrated Battery D, 5th Art., Madison Square Garden was filled with an enthusiastic audience, only too happy to see practical demonstrations of the efficiency of the military forces of the nation and of the State of New York.

On Wednesday night, the gala night of the tournament, Col. Luscomb of the 13th New York, had the unusual honor of commanding, at the great review to Gen. Miles, detachments from the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as from the National Guard of this city, from New Jersey, and from the Naval Militia and the Old Guard. Five battalions, three of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery, were presented to Gen. Miles and marched in review before him in magnificent shape. By the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, men from the U. S. S. Terror, were in the column and were accorded the post of honor, on the right of the brigade; following them came the 1st Battalion, composed of the 13th U. S. A., the Old Guard, and the 8th and 9th Regiments, commanded by Maj. Japha, 9th Regt., and with Lieut. Jacoby, 8th Regt., as Adjutant. The 2d Battalion was composed of the 12, 22d and 60th Regts. of New York and the 4th New Jersey, and was commanded by Maj. Thurston, 22d Regt.; Lieut. Warren, 12th Regt., Adjutant. 3d Battalion, 13th, 14th, 23d and 47th Regts., Maj. Case, 2d Regt., commanding, and Adj. Pierson, 13th Regt., as Adjutant. The cavalry constituted the 4th Battalion, Capt. Cheever, 6th Cav., U. S. A., in command; Lieut. Tuttle, of Troop C, acting as Adjutant. This battalion was made up of Troop A and Troop E, 6th Cav., U. S. A.; Troop C, N. G., N. Y., and the 2d Signal Corps, N. G., N. Y. The Artillery Battalion was under command of Capt. Wendel, 1st Battery, N. G., N. Y., with Lieut. Flanagan, 2d Battery, N. G., N. Y., as Adjutant, and comprised the 1st Battery and 2d Battery, N. G., N. Y., and the 1st Battalion, New York Naval Militia.

Upon Col. Luscomb's staff were Capt. Seiter, 12th Regt., Adjutant; Capt. Wilson, 2d Battery; Capt. Leigh, 2d Signal Corps; Capt. Clayton, Troop C; Capt. Dressel, 13th; Capt. Stebbins, 12th; Lieut. Carbaugh, 5th Art., U. S. A.; Lieut. Gose, 13th Inf., U. S. A.; and Lieut. Dimock, 1st Naval Battalion.

Gen. Merritt, Commanding the Department of the East, was present at the review and expressed great satisfaction at the excellent work of both the Army and National Guard organizations represented.

Gen. Miles wrote congratulating Gen. Luscomb upon the great success of the entertainment and saying: "I am sure that it has met with such popular approval that it can but be of great benefit, not only to the National Guard, but also to the regular troops."

It was very evident from the expressions of opinion both among regular officers and officers of the National Guard, that the Military Athletic League was thoroughly approved and would command undivided support from both National and State troops in the maintenance of the organization and in the continuance of the Annual Military Tournament. This particularly in view of the exceptionally able management of the great military and athletic meeting by the committee of National Guard officers in charge.

In magnitude and interest it far excelled the effort of January, 1897. The 13th Inf., U. S. A., under command of Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, and Lieuts. Ernest B. Gose and Fredk. W. Fuger, presented the physical drill, both with and without rifle, wall scaling and battle exercises, and were invariably received with enthusiasm. The manual of this company was snappy and finished. The 6th Cavalry was represented by detachments from Troop E, Lieut. August C. Nissen; and Troop A, Lieut. Walter C. Short, the latter giving splendid exhibitions of cavalry drill and exhibitions of horsemanship, with saddle, and Troop E devoting itself entirely to the rough riding bareback work. Q. M. Hugh J. Gallagher, 5th Cav., U. S. A., kept his eye carefully on the departments under his charge. Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., U. S. A., was a keen observer of the work of the men under his command, and Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., was in attendance at the Garden for the entire week, accompanied by Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Regt. Adj..

The close interest and faithful and unremitting effort of these officers explains the extraordinary efficiency of the 6th Cavalry.

So, too, Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., U. S. A., was frequently at the Garden, carefully watching the platoon from Battery D, which had been putting up the finest kind of light battery drills during the week under the able command of Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh and Lieut. Robert E. Callan.

While there was no announced competition between the different organizations exhibiting at the tournament it was perfectly apparent that the really excellent work of Troop C, Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, the artillery drill with Gatlings by Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery, and the platoon 2d Battery, under command of Lieut. Flanagan, as well as the fine work of 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel commanding, of the New York National Guard, set the regular troops a remarkably fast pace, and while the Army undoubtedly carried off the honors, there was no time for lagging and the New York Guard may reasonably be proud of so close a showing against the cream of the regular military establishment of the nation.

There were two very interesting exhibitions by State troops. One in the light gun drill by the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, under command of Lieut. W. deW. Dimock, who formed square, went into battle formation, disabled their guns and recaptured them in spirited style. So too the very commendable work of the 2d Signal Corps, Capt. Fred. Leigh, in the raising of a substantial signal tower, thirty feet in height and with a working platform ten feet square at the top. This tower, constructed entirely by lashing with rope, was put up complete in seventeen minutes, and attracted close attention and favorable comment from Gen. Miles.

During the week almost every officer in the vicinity of New York, both regular and State, was at the tournament, many of them every night. Maj. Gen. McCook, U. S. A., retired, was present on Saturday evening and received a pretty compliment from Lieut. Carbaugh, who drew his platoon up in front of Gen. McCook's box and presented. Gen. Tillinghast, Adj. Gen. New York; Maj. Gen. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard; Gen. Plume and Gen. Wanser, of New Jersey; Insp. Gen. Hoffman, Gen. Kirby, I. R. P.; Gen. George Moore Smith and Gen. Butt, Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., U. S. A.; and Col. Worth, 13th Inf., U. S. A., were at the Garden, all deeply interested in the performances.

Each night a detail of Guard from one of the organizations composing the Military Athletic League, and a Surgeon and detail from the Hospital Corps were pres-

ent for duty, and the Madison Square Garden was a military post, well garrisoned and commanded.

So too all the events, both military and athletic, were run off with military promptness and under military direction, the trumpets of Col. Luscomb's smart and correct orderlies sounding recall and drill call upon schedule time.

Altogether the tournament is entitled to the complete approval it has received, and it is a satisfaction to know that the Military Athletic League has arranged with the Madison Square Garden for a corresponding week for next year, for the Third Annual Exhibition.

7TH NEW YORK.—COLONEL D. APPLETON.

A series of very interesting drills was inaugurated at the 7th Regiment New York on Thursday evening last, March 17, 1898, by Companies B and I, Capt. Schuyler and Landon, respectively. Each company paraded forty files, which were equalized into four commands of twenty files each. The first formation was for battalion review, and was accurately made and turned over to Maj. Conover by Adj. Weaver in magnificent shape. It is almost unnecessary to state the battalion presented a handsome appearance, wearing the fatigue uniform and white cross belts. The review was tendered to Col. Appleton, and was an excellent ceremony all the way through. The companies passed with faultless lines, both in quick and in double time; the distances were accurate and the salutes of the officers perfect. After the review, the battalion was again formed for parade, which was taken by Lieut. Col. Kipp, and which was executed as everything is in the 7th—perfect. The patriotism displayed by the large audience during the rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner" was intense; every one present arose, and at its conclusion the applause was deafening, which was repeated when "Old Glory" was marched off the floor at the conclusion of the battalion drill which followed. It was a characteristic American audience.

The battalion drill was under command of Lieut. Col. Kipp, the same formation, four commands of twenty files, being maintained. The movements were all executed in an excellent manner. Companies break from the right to march to the left, and also the reverse, on right and on left into line from column of companies, the fronts into line, the march in line of battle, were all splendidly executed. The right and left turns incidental to the various movements were executed as they are never executed outside of the 7th Regiment. Change direction by the left flank was also correct, as was also change direction to the right. Street column was executed in a manner that brought forth hearty applause. The loadings and firings, both by company and battalion were marvelous. The manual all the way through was correct. Later four files were excused from each company, and the formation reduced to sixteen files, and change front on first company executed, and in an excellent manner. Right and left front into line, faced to the rear, was also well executed; the companies, as soon as aligned, commenced firing. In fact, every movement that was executed, and there were few movements in the school of the battalion that were omitted, was executed in a correct manner. The "Army and Navy Journal" representative could find nothing to criticize. Among the distinguished visitors present on this occasion was Prince Albert of Belgium.

23d NEW YORK.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The armory of the 23d New York was thronged on Saturday evening, March 19, 1898, to witness the presentation of expert, sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges, and the annual review tendered to the veteran commander of the 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. James McLeer.

The regiment presented a handsome appearance, barring the hideous headgear. There was a large turnout of members; the two battalions each paraded five commands of twenty files for the review. Both the battalion and regimental formations were splendidly executed and turned over to their respective commanders in good shape. Ranks were at once opened and the regiment presented to Gen. McLeer, who was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Frothingham, Maj. McNulty, Babcock, Grout and Mayer, and Capt. Gulick, of the Brigade Staff, who would not find the time wasted if they read the D. R. occasionally, particularly in regard to the formation of the staff, which prescribes that the staff are formed in order of rank from right to left, and that can hardly be construed to mean that an Aide with the rank of Captain should be next to the A. A. G. when there are Majors present.

During the review every man in the ranks stood as if glued to the spot, the review, as usual, being in line. The passage in review was far below the usual standard, several companies, particularly the 2d Company in the 1st Battalion, D. passed with very ragged fronts; Cos. A, C, F, G and K passed with magnificent lines and the salutes of the officers of these companies were very gracefully rendered, especially the Captain of Co. A, who made one of the most graceful salutes ever witnessed. The salute of the C. O. and staff was a great improvement on the previous review, but was far from being perfect.

At the conclusion of the review the regiment was again re-formed for parade, each company parading its own full strength. Co. A with 40 files, and Co. E with less than 12—quite a contrast. The battalion and regimental formations for parade were excellent. Col. Smith took the parade. The manual was very good indeed, and the men were steady during the sound-off, and the audience here also displayed their patriotism by rising during the rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner" at retreat, and also when the colors were carried off the floor at the end of the ceremony. At the conclusion of the drill in manual, the experts, sharpshooters and marksmen were called to the front to listen to a very appropriate and patriotic address by Gen. McLeer, who presented the expert and sharpshooter medals, the marksmen receiving theirs in their respective company quarters. The General was roundly applauded. Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B, received the Oliver medal for the highest aggregate score; Co. B the State prize for the highest figure of merit (70.05). The regimental team was also decorated with the regimental badge by Col. Frothingham, which concluded the military part of the programme. The Regimental Adjutant neglected to receive the reports of the Battalion Adjutants. The men were then dismissed, and the rest of the time until midnight devoted to dancing.

MAINE.

Spring work in the National Guard of Maine has begun in earnest. The regular officer on duty in the State has finished the instruction of eight out of the twenty-six organizations, and is completing his work at the rate of two or three companies a week. The Inspector General is following, at an interval of two or three weeks.

Inspections are being held in heavy marching order. The Guardsmen are being taught the fine points of arranging and adjusting equipments, including the proper rolling of the overcoat.

The Inspector General will also take the number of each rifle, and if it is found that any rifle belongs to another organization it will be at once ordered transferred.

The dress uniforms throughout the Guard as well as musicians' swords, have been called in. The State military appropriation is not sufficient to supply two good uniforms, and it is thought the money formerly spent for dress uniforms can be better applied by spending it in replacing fatigue uniforms that have become worn out.

The new regulations are nearly ready for publication. They are being watched for eagerly by everybody. They will contain, in addition to regulations proper, such information as officers and men are continually seeking; but can find in no printed work.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Secretary of the Navy has received word from Portsmouth, N. H., that plans are on foot among leading men there to organize a Naval reserve for that State. Writing to the Secretary, Mr. E. O. Sessions says he has the co-operation of Senator Chandler, Capt. Jaques, Ensign Decatur, Gen. Sawyer and others interested in the local militia service. The plan as outlined is for one battalion of four divisions, which divisions will consist of eighty-one men, including instructors and officers. One division is to be located at Portsmouth and is to be made up of experienced seamen, boatmen, sailors and others engaged in maritime pursuits. Already six graduates of the Naval Academy have volunteered to act as instructors. The purpose is to uniform the division similar to the United States Navy, and the hope is expressed that the authorities here may contribute somewhat to the work. Inquiry is made also as to the method of obtaining rifles, drill books, etc. The movement has progressed sufficiently for the suggestion that a Naval vessel be assigned to the New Hampshire battalion during the coming summer. The work of organizing, drilling, etc., will begin at once, although the State law will not permit the battalion to become a part of the State militia until January next.

The reception to have been given by the officers of the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts, Washington's Birthday, on the Minnesota, and for which invitations had been issued, was postponed on account of the calamity which happened to the Maine. Capt. Weeks and officers of the Brigade attended Governor Wolcott's reception at the State House, Feb. 22.

The 2d Division, Lieut. Dillaway, was inspected by Brig. Gen. J. L. Carter, I. G., on Tuesday, March 1. There was a good attendance and the division passed a very creditable inspection.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York, Comdr. Duncan, will assemble on the New Hampshire on Thursday evening, March 31, for annual inspection.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia, Lieut. Comdr. Denny, with Lieuts. Gardner, Jones, Buffington, Bingham, Thomas, Beattie, Addicks and Ensign Borden, visited the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., on Saturday, March 19, upon invitation of Lieut. Murdock, U. S. N., and took part in the war game which was the work of the day. Lunch was provided for the visitors by the officers attached to the college.

14th NEW YORK.—LIEUT. COL. A. L. KLINE.

The annual inspection of the 47th New York took place March 22 in the armory under the direction of Gen. Hoffman, assisted by Col. Greene and Maj. Lee. Gen. Roe was also present. The muster was a great improvement over last year, and the regiment made a very presentable appearance. The figures of the muster for this year and last are as follows:

	— 1898 —			— 1897 —		
	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S. . .	12	1	13	16	1	17
N. C. S. . .	12	2	14	13	2	15
Hos. Corps. .	6	2	8	10	2	12
Field Mus. .	27	..	27
Co. A	68	1	69	69	6	75
Co. B	45	1	46	45	6	51
Co. C	49	2	51	50	5	55
Co. D	67	3	70	60	4	64
Co. E	45	..	45	47	3	50
Co. F	47	1	48	54	1	55
Co. G	53	2	55	42	4	46
Co. H	43	2	45	48	6	54
Co. I	54	7	61	59	5	64
Co. K	49	2	51	58	..	58
	577	26	= 603	571	45	= 616

SQUADRON A, NEW YORK.

Squadron A of New York is now happily settled with a new commanding officer, Maj. Avery D. Andrews, whose unanimous election we noted last week. As there have been several misleading reports concerning the election, the following facts may be of interest: Capt. Bridgman, being the senior officer, was in command after the promotion of Maj. Roe to the Major Generalship, and everyone expected that he would be the next Major, and he was the first choice of the Squadron for the position, but at a meeting of the officers which he called, he surprised the majority of them by stating that after looking at the matter on all sides and in as unselfish a manner as possible, he had decided that he would not accept the nomination. It came as a great surprise and was received with sincerest regret, for he had been looked upon as the only candidate. But when he expressed himself as deeming it for the best interests of the Squadron to have a "West Pointer" at the head of it and asked the officers to nominate Maj. Avery D. Andrews for the position, they did so in a manner characteristic of Squadron A—unanimously—and Capt. Bridgman was chosen as a committee of one to notify him of the nomination.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, of the 2d Battery, New York, has been presented with a very handsome silver loving cup by the members of his platoon. The presentation was made at a dinner held after the close of the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, March 19, where the platoon so greatly distinguished itself in the maneuvers. The dinner was given by Lieut. Flanagan to the members of his platoon, and the event proved an exceptionally enjoyable one. The names of all the members of the platoon are engraved on the cup. It has been stated that the great success of the platoon was due to the fact that it owned its own horses. This is

not so; the horses were green, and their intelligent maneuvering was due solely to the skill of Lieut. Flanagan's men.

Col. Samuel Welch, 65th New York, and officers, attended a reception at the Buffalo Club to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., on March 24.

Col. Frank W. Mahin, 1st Regt., and Col. Albert W. Swalm, 3d Regt., of Iowa, have accepted appointments in the Consular Service of the United States.

An interesting set of athletic games will be held at the armory of the 4th Regiment of Jersey City on Monday, March 28. The following events compose the programme: Open events—50-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, 440-yard run, 3-mile run, 880-yard run, novice. Open to members of the regiment—50-yard, novice; 220-yard run, 440-yard run, one-mile run, 50-yard dash, 440-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, 16-pound shot, one-mile relay race for company teams of four men each; tug-of-war for company teams of four men each.

Co. A, 1st Infantry, Michigan National Guard, have issued invitations for a military reception and ball at the armory Monday, April 11, in honor of Governor Hazen S. Pingree and Staff.

Trooper J. W. S. Cleland, of Squadron A, has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant in Co. F, 12th New York.

Mr. J. P. Benkard, of Co. K, 7th New York, has been unanimously elected a 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, 12th New York.

The 60th New York, in command of Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy, made a fine appearance in the parade on St. Patrick's Day, turning out eight commands of 10 files. It was assumed in some quarters the regiment was violating an order in parading. This, however, was not so. In the absence of any orders to the contrary, the commandant of a regiment can order it to turn out any time he sees fit. The Irish Volunteers showed up very poorly in comparison with the 69th, and even with several out-of-town companies could only muster some 450 men.

Co. C, 69th Regiment, New York, Capt. John O'Connell, in the annual muster, has been credited with having 55 present. It should have been credited with 58 present and 2 absent. Total membership 60.

Co. K, 71st New York, commanded by Capt. Keck, has elected Edward A. Selfridge, Jr., a 1st Lieutenant. He was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Berkeley Cadets of California. The veterans of the regiment have presented to the regiment a handsome piece of bronze, entitled "The Minute Man." It is to be a perpetual trophy, to be awarded the company having the best attendance at drill during the year. Co. G holds the record and will be formally presented with the trophy at the review, by Gen. Roe, on March 29.

The 3d Battery, New York, Capt. Rasquin, will be reviewed by Gen. James McLeer on April 13. The review, it is expected, will see the command mounted, an innovation for an indoor ceremony of an artillery organization.

Maj. Gen. Dickinson, of California, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Lieut. Col. Louis Barrere to be Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Nerney, transferred. Maj. Charles T. Stanley to be Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster, vice Barrere, transferred. Maj. A. Huber to be Lieutenant Colonel and Commissary, vice Cluff, transferred. Mr. Harry F. Emeric to be Lieutenant Colonel and Paymaster, vice Cluff, promoted. Mr. J. Fitzgerald to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Wether, resigned.

Cavalry Troop A, of the Maryland National Guard, who were recently mustered into the State service, received their fatigue uniforms from the State. A committee appointed to select dress uniforms have made one as follows: The coat will be a black tunic, with yellow trimmings, and gold braid for officers and yellow worsted for privates. The trousers are to be buff color, tight fitting. The boots to be black, with square tops cut off below the knee. Head dress will be black helmets, cork body, black covering, mountings to be gilt plated with regulation plume. The belt is to be black, with yellow leather border. Saber to be regulation size and to be nickel plated. Gauntlets to be buff color. Saddles of black cloth, with yellow leather trimmings for privates and black cloth with gilt trimmings for officers. The committee appointed to select the dress uniform consists of Dr. Charles G. Hill, Thomas Craddock, Redmond C. Stewart, Frank G. Evans, and Mr. Brent. During the winter the troop have been holding regular drills every two weeks, in the hall at the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville. As soon as the weather opens the mounted drills will be held outdoors.

Adj. Gen. Lewis, of Colorado, announces under date of Feb. 26, the following appointments on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and elections in the 1st Infantry Regiment, N. C. C.: Edward H. Cook, of Globe, Additional Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain of Cavalry; John C. Etchells, of Tucson, to be Major 1st Infantry Regiment; Sergt. C. J. Olmstead, Co. B, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, 1st Infantry Regiment.

Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, commends the discreet silence that has been maintained by officers and men of the military during the present emergency. He would like more of it, and sets the example himself.

Gen. Curtis Guild, Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice, is overjoyed—not at the idea that his riflemen may have a practical test in the immediate future, but that he has been enabled to get an increased appropriation for the militia of Boston from the city government for the summer's rifle practice at Walnut Hill. It is likely that this year will find his department in a position to give ample transportation to the city's troops throughout the entire rifle-shooting season. The office of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice has been removed from Mt. Vernon street to quarters in the Adjutant General's Department at the State House.—Boston Herald.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
MARCH 28.—Annual inspection of 13th New York.
MARCH 28.—Athletic Games of 4th N. J. at armory, Jersey City.
MARCH 29.—Review of 71st New York at armory.
MARCH 30.—Annual inspection 22d New York.
MARCH 31.—Annual inspection of 1st Naval Battalion New York.
APRIL 1.—Inspection 1st Battery, New York.
APRIL 2.—Athletic games, 7th New York, at armory.
APRIL 3.—Parade of 7th New York for divine service.
APRIL 4.—Inspection 3d Battery, New York.
APRIL 5.—Inspection 2d Signal Corps, New York.
APRIL 7.—Inspection 2d Battery, New York.
APRIL 8.—Inspection 1st Signal Corps, New York.
APRIL 11.—Inter-scholastic military competition at 9th Regiment armory, New York.
APRIL 13.—Review of 3d Battery New York.
APRIL 20.—Guard Mount and Hop, Co. C, 9th New York.



CAPTAIN C. D. SIGSBEE.

In response to the request of a correspondent we publish the above cut of Capt. Sigsbee, for which we are indebted to the "Illustrated American." This represents him as a much younger man than he is now.

A very neat roster of N. C. O.'s of the 9th U. S. Cavalry reaches us under the countersign of Sergt. Maj. John H. Anderson. We note some veterans in the list, one 1st Sergeant especially, whose warrant dates from 1881 and one Sergeant from 1880.

Maj. James M. J. Sanno and Capt. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., members of the board of officers appointed by par. 4, S. O. 30, March 1, 1898, Fort Snelling, Minn., are authorized to proceed to Marine and Forest City, Minn., and return, with a view to ascertaining if a tract of land suitable for a target range can be found in the vicinity thereof. (S. O. 34, D. D., March 10.)

In view of the changes being made in the garrison at Fort Monroe, the exercises of the Post School for enlisted men and of the Enlisted Men's Division of the Artillery School are discontinued until further orders. (G. O. 17, Artillery School, March 12.)

STATE ARTILLERY.

A table prepared at the War Department shows the following artillery forces among the State Militia:

Light Artillery—Alabama 162, Arkansas 78, Colorado 37, Connecticut 80, Florida 66, Georgia 166, Illinois 218, Indiana 206, Kansas 62, Louisiana 736, Massachusetts 260, Minnesota 152, Mississippi 265, Missouri 123, Montana 59, Nebraska 52, Nevada 59, New Hampshire 80, New York 328, North Carolina 25, North Dakota 44, Ohio, 537, Oregon 77, Pennsylvania 233, Rhode Island 55, South Carolina 82, South Dakota 42, Tennessee 74, Texas 156, Utah 81, Vermont 80, Virginia 158, Washington 64, Wisconsin 67, Wyoming 27, New Mexico 14, District of Columbia 16, Total 5,019.

Heavy Artillery.—Massachusetts 750, Rhode Island 304. Total 1,054.

Machine Gun Batteries.—Connecticut 41, New Jersey 122, Rhode Island 53. Total 216. Total officers and men in this branch of service 6,289. The force is mainly on paper, however, as there are few good guns in the hands of these troops.

Maj. John B. Holland, who was recently appointed from the 7th Regiment, New York, an aide on the staff of Maj. Gen. C. F. Roe, was in point of actual service in the 7th senior 1st Lieutenant, having enlisted as a Private in Co. H, Nov. 13, 1865, and served continuously up to the first part of the present month in the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, and 1st Lieutenant. His appointment was a reward for long and faithful service, and no member of the 7th was more highly esteemed as an officer and gentleman than Lieut. Holland was during his service of close on 33 years.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard has received from Albany his twenty-year medal for "long and faithful services" in the National Guard of the State of New York. The doctor was many years Chaplain of the 47th Regiment, Brooklyn, and 9th Regiment, New York City, Acting Chaplain for the Old Guard, seven years Chaplain of the National Guard Association of the State and is at present Honorary Chaplain of the 1st and 2d Batteries, 1st Brigade. Dr. Maynard declined the Chaplaincy of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, that was afterwards filled by Henry Ward Beecher.

We are indebted to Adj. C. L. Collins for a roster of commissioned officers 11th Infantry, corrected to February, 1898. There have been a good many changes in the regiment since the previous roster issued in January, 1897.

Do you read the National Guard news in

The Evening Post?

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All surviving ex-officers of the Army who went out of service under act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, will please send their addresses quickly to Isaac d'Isay, late Captain, 27th U. S. Infantry, Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Siegert's **ANGOSTURA BITTERS**, the world renowned South American appetizer and invigorator, cures dyspepsia, diarrhoea, fever and ague.

BORN.

KIRBY.—At Nashville, Tenn., March 14, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th U. S. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

CUSHMAN-CARRAHER.—At Dry Tortugas, Fla., March 14, 1898, Ensign W. R. Cushman, U. S. N., to Miss Carraher, of Old Point Comfort, Va.

MENOCAL-MARTIN.—At Navy Yard, New York, March 13, 1898, Adolfo J. Menocal, Civil Engineer, U. S. N., to Ester Martin.

DIED.

BROWN.—At her residence in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1898, Mrs. John Mason Brown, mother of Lieut. Preston Brown, U. S. A.

FEDER.—At New York City, suddenly, from pneumonia, March 18, 1898, Agnes Cornell, wife of Mr. Henry V. Feder, and daughter of the late Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

PERLEY.—Suddenly, at Hot Springs, Ark., March 18, 1898, Kate Baylor Perley, wife of Maj. H. O. Perley, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Col. Thos. G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., aged 38 years. Mrs. Perley came from a long line of Army and Navy ancestors. She was a loyal friend and a true Christian woman and wife. She leaves a husband and an infant daughter, six months old.

RAINS.—At Newburg, N. Y., March 21, 1898, George Washington Rains, formerly Captain 4th U. S. Art., and Brevet Major U. S. A.

ROBERTS.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., March 21, 1898, Mrs. E. S. Roberts, widow of Gen. Benjamin Stone Roberts, U. S. A., and mother of Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Art., and Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th U. S. Inf.

Battery G, 2d Art., U. S. A., arrived in Boston, Mass., March 19, and the men, with tents and camp equipment, were transported to Long Island on board the lighter Lady Ellen. The Boston "Globe" commenting on the appearance of the battery says: "The men of the battery are a lot that should not cause any citizen to be ashamed of this detachment of the U. S. Army. On the contrary, their appearance is complimentary to the service. Young men, of stout appearance, they worked as if they liked it, and paid no attention to the spectators, nor were they doing any attitudinizing. They showed that they did not consider themselves here for that purpose. They did their work with dispatch and lost no time in getting the freight on board the lighter."

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CHARTER DAY CELEBRATION OF NEW YORK.

The celebration of Charter Day, May 4, the anniversary of the day that the Hon. Levi P. Morton, while Governor of the State of New York, signed the charter which created the Greater New York, is being made as complete as possible by the citizens appointed to take charge of it by Mayor Van Wyck. The celebration is to be specially commemorated in verse; its poet laureate will be E. C. Stedman, who will also read the verses which he will compose for the momentous occasion. The Greater New York's birthday will assuredly be very extensively celebrated, and the celebration will continue through three very full days during the first week of next May. The days of the celebration are Tuesday, the third; Wednesday, the fourth, which is Charter Day; and Thursday, the fifth. The celebration will open on Tuesday with a grand naval parade.

On Tuesday night there will be great meetings with music and interesting exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House; and at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn Borough. For the masses who will not be able to attend these meetings there will be an illuminated maritime parade with magnificent pyrotechnical displays, on the rivers and upper bay, and in each of the five boroughs, illuminations and magnificent displays of fireworks.

Wednesday, May 4, will be the day for the military parade. According to the forecast of Gen. Horatio C. King, of the Military Committee, there will not be less than thirty thousand men in line, including regular troops and National Guardsmen of New York and other States. On Wednesday night there will be the grand banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. The same night there will be special illuminations and fireworks on the Brooklyn Bridge, at Fort Greene and Prospect Park and other points in Brooklyn and in all the five boroughs. On Thursday, May 5, there will be a civic and industrial parade, and a grand ball at night at a place not yet designated.

The routes for the land parades include Broadway from Battery Place and lower Fifth avenue to the Park. The principal committees are the Plan and Scope Committee, of which the Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy is Chairman; the Finance, of which Mr. Charles R. Flint is Chairman; the Committee on Legislation, presided over by the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor; the Military Committee, presided over by Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, National Guard of the State of New York.

The Naval Committee, of which ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy is Chairman, and Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt is Vice-Chairman, will assure a fine naval

parade. The Civic Parade Committee has been presided over by Gen. Daniel Butterfield. It is proposed to, so far as possible, make the parade an industrial exposition on wheels, of the manufactured products of Greater New York.

Enthusiasm marks every session of the Committee of Decoration, Illumination and Grand Stands, presided over by ex-Judge Thomas W. Pittman. Col. Frederick D. Grant is Chairman of the Invitation Committee. The Reception Committee is presided over by Mr. R. A. C. Smith. The Banquet Committee, which includes many men well-known in high social circles, is presided over by Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee.

D. M. Terry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., who are among the leading florists and seedsmen, issue their "Seed Annual" for 1898, with its bright floral cover and illustrated pages suggesting the luscious promise of next summer's garden.

STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Officers are requested to send items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. On Arctic relief expedition.
BOUTWELL, 1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, temporarily commanding. 2 guns, Savannah, Ga.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York City.
CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Pensacola, Fla.
COLFAX, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal., temporarily.
DALLAS, Capt. R. M. Clark, commanding, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. J. H. Rogers, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. Port Tampa, Fla., temporarily.
GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm, 4 guns. San Francisco, Cal., temporarily.

GRESHAM, Capt. A. B. Davis, 1 gun. Milwaukee, Wis.
"GOLDEN GATE," 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.
GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.
HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Norfolk, Va.
HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Harbor duty, New York City.
McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.
MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty New York Harbor.
MANNING, Capt. F. M. Munger, 1 gun. Boston, Mass.
MURKILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Wilmington, N. C.
McCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns, en route to San Francisco, Cal. Address care Treasury Dept.
PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. Port Townsend, Wash., temporarily.
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal.
SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Temporarily at Mobile, Ala.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.
SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N.Y.
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 3 guns. Baltimore, Md.
WOODBURY, Capt. W. H. Hand, 2 guns. Portland, Me.
WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Key West, Fla.

Among the books, issued, this week, is a handy English-Spanish pocket manual for the use of military forces operating in the field, issued by the Hudson Kimberly Publishing Co. It is partially a translation from a French work with additions and has been prepared by Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., who had an extended experience in Central America with Inter-continental Railway Commission. It comprises expressions used in reconnaissance with the Spanish equivalent under the sub-heads of reconnaissance of a road, railway, etc., obtaining supplies, questioning a deserter and a small vocabulary. There is also a sheet for reporting of persons and supplies in a locality, and the reconnaissance sheet with the terms in English, Spanish most commonly used in making up a report.

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Dyer's Light Artillery. 12mo, 3 00
Hoff's Naval Tactics. 8vo, 1 50
Ingall's Ballistic Tables. 8vo, 1 50
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MONUMENTS
.. SEND FOR HANDBOOK ..
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New York.

It was during the siege of Sebastopol. An officer was passing by a part of the defenses that had evidently suffered severely from the enemy's shot and shell, when he caught sight of a soldier of his own regiment, who was groping about among the heaps of debris.

"Why, Tim," said he, after watching the man's erratic movements for a few minutes in silence, "have you lost anything?"

"Well, sir," replied the man, saluting stiffly as he spoke, "it's like this: Me and my mate, Jack Miles, had just gone into the trenches last night when the Russians let drive and knocks Jack's cap clean off with a round shot."

"Ah! and you are looking for it, I suppose," remarked the officer as he turned away.

"Yes, sir."

The officer had not gone many yards, however, before a sudden thought seemed to strike him.

"Tim," he called across to the soldier, "why on earth doesn't Jack Miles look for it himself?"

"Cause his head was in it," came the totally unexpected reply.

Col. Hunt says that a private in the 1st Regiment, Ohio, refuses to go to war because he stutters.

"You don't go to talk, but to fight," said the Colonel.

"But they" p-p-put me on g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say, 'Wh-who-who goes there?'"

Officer (to new servant): "Murphy, I have left my mess boots out this morning. I want them 'soled!'"

Private Murphy: "Very good, sor."

Officer (later in the day): "Did you take those boots, Murphy?"

Private Murphy (feeling in his pocket and putting eighteen pence on the table): "Yes, sor, and that's all I could get for them; the corporal who bought them said he would have given two shillings had it been pay-day."

"Oh, that's no objection, for there will be another sentry placed along with you, and he can challenge if you can fire."

"Well," stammered the private, "b-b-but I may be t-taken and run through the g-g-gizzard before I can c-c-cry qu-qu-quarter."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A resolution has been introduced in the New York Legislature calling upon the Adjutant General for information as to the amount required to place the militia of the State in a position to be of the most effective service if required to answer an emergency call from the General Government.

It is believed that the carriages of the old 15-inch Rodman guns are sufficiently strong to be used in an emergency for the new 8-inch and 10-inch guns, though they are too slow in operation for permanent service.

Mr. Herreshoff offers to duplicate boats of the Gwyn and Talbot class, which he has recently built, in ninety days, and is willing to undertake the building of fast torpedo boat destroyers to be delivered in four months or less. The Holland Company can complete fifty of their smaller type of submarine boats in two months.

In the House of Commons Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford asked Mr. Goschen to settle all doubts as to the qualities of the Belleville boilers by ordering the new cruiser Diadem, when completed, to steam across the Atlantic at 12,500 horse power. Mr. Goschen refused to entertain the idea, saying that it was undesirable to start a new vessel on a long run before her engine room staff had become accustomed to her engines.

At a banquet given by the American Ambassador in the Russian capital a couple of months ago, Mr. Hitchcock asserted that America could produce cut glass finer than the finest products of Stoubridge or any other place in Europe. His host disputed his assertion, whereupon a wager was laid, the Ambassador being allowed three months in which to "make good." He cabled Messrs. Higgins & Selter, New York, and these gentlemen finished their work in time to enable Mr. Hitchcock to win his wager.

Maj. E. G. Fehet, 6th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Robinson, Neb.

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